

Racing to Superconductor Age U.S. Industry Hastens the Move from Lab to Market

By James Gleick NEW YORK — Industry in the United States is embarking on a frantic competition to turn a few gray-black chunks of ceramic into impossibly efficient electric transmission lines...

There is a tremendous potential market out there for people who can bring this technology into commercial practice.

The discovery of a new class of superconductors, materials that carry electric current without any loss of energy, has opened the door to a host of futuristic applications.

All of the processes are being accelerated, said Paul Fleury of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Bell Laboratories...

Moscow Displays Wiretaps

It Accuses U.S. Of Eavesdropping On 'Huge' Scale

By Gary Lee MOSCOW — The Soviet Union accused Washington Thursday of wide-scale espionage and backed up its charges with a display of wiretaps and other spying devices...

An architect for the Soviet Embassy describes the discovery of electronic bugs. Page 3. An expert warns that Moscow's monitoring network is larger than suspected. Page 3.



Governor for Hong Kong Is Sworn In Sir David Wilson, wearing a plumed ceremonial hat, reviewed an honor guard of Gurkha troops Thursday in Hong Kong...

Dollar Off On Baker Remarks

Markets Test Accord by G-7; U.S. Stocks Sink

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar closed at a 40-year low against the yen in New York on Thursday after a statement by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d that markets took to mean the U.S. government would agree to a further orderly fall of the dollar.

Kiosk Senate Is Critical Of Shultz Trip

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate, angered at reports of widespread espionage at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, urged Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Thursday to cancel his planned talks with Soviet officials next week or find a secure place in which to hold them.



The first round in National Hockey League playoffs produced some upsets. Page 17.

- GENERAL NEWS Spanish union officials predicted that 1 million workers would strike, halting most air and rail traffic. Page 2. U.S. women voters are likely to play a more visible and important role in the 1988 presidential elections. Page 3.

Herzog Exhorts Bonn Against Arming Saudis

BERLIN — President Chaim Herzog of Israel became embroiled Thursday in a West German dispute over arms sales to Saudi Arabia, telling Bonn that it had a special responsibility not to help enemies of the Jews.

The dispute overshadowed a plea by Mr. Herzog for greater freedom for Soviet Jews, which he made after laying a wreath to commemorate victims of the Nazis.

Bonn tried to stifle the dispute but Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader, insisted that arms for Saudi Arabia were in Western and Israeli interests and that West German firms should supply the weapons.

In Cambodia, a New Capitalism

Private Sector Booms as Party Stresses Economic Realities

By Keith B. Richburg PHNOM PENH — Starting alone from a small wooden house eight years ago, Seng Veng has built up a private auto repair business that now employs 10 workers.



GORBACHEV BEGINS VISIT — Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Prague, flanked by his wife and the Czechoslovak president, Gustav Husak, with whom he held talks. Page 2.

Communism Can It Reform?

Last in a series of articles. A sagging economy might sound heretical for a Marxist state wedded to state control and central planning. But it is an idea that has found increasing currency among the three Communist countries of Indochina.

Opposition In Yugoslavia Still Divided

By Jackson Diehl BELGRADE — Despite recent strikes by Yugoslav workers and a mood of public discontent, the development of a nationwide opposition movement to Communist rule is still considered unlikely by leading intellectual dissidents here.

Tough New Front in the War on AIDS: Addicts in New York

By Samuel G. Freedman NEW YORK — Walking slowly down West 115th Street, James Johnson spotted a familiar face from his 20 years on heroin. "Yo, homeboy," he called to a man named Bobby, who was bent over his purple beret, sipping his morning pint.

Health officials agree that the intravenous drug user is the key to the heterosexual spread of AIDS in the city. "In terms of the heterosexual spread of AIDS in the city, the I.V. drug user is the key," said the city's health commissioner, Dr. Stephen C. Joseph.

In U.S., Discord On Arms Control

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Three days before Secretary of State George P. Shultz was to leave for arms control talks in Moscow with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, he got his negotiating instructions from President Ronald Reagan at a meeting at the White House on Wednesday.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In most recent American administrations, this would have been an unremarkable event, part of the normal bureaucratic wrangling between government agencies before any crucial meeting with the Russians. But in the Reagan administration, fundamental discord on what should be negotiated with the Russians has gone on for most of the last six years.

And according to several officials directly involved this time, that discord continued right up to the national security meeting the president led at the White House on Tuesday.

Some disagreements may not have been resolved even then, they say, and one of the reasons is that the president seldom intervenes directly to tell his subordinates to stop arguing because he has made up his mind.

The last time he did so was in October, at the Iceland summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev. He decided on the spot to offer a plan to do away with all offensive missiles within 10 years if Moscow would agree to U.S. research on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

All the European allies, and supporters and critics of the administration alike, later agreed that Mr. Gorbachev spared the president a policy disaster by refusing to agree to a plan that would have left Western Europe facing superior Soviet conventional forces.

Since last fall, the administration has publicly backed away from the proposal to eliminate all nuclear missiles, and the Soviet leaders may

have changed some of their positions as well. Mr. Shultz will find out when he starts his talks in Moscow on Monday.

But after Iceland, according to a highly placed administration official, the lower-level wrangling in the government also resumed, particularly over such questions as how to respond to informal Soviet overtures that could be presented formally next week in Moscow.

Paul H. Nitze, the special adviser to the president and to the secretary of state on arms control, has been saying publicly that a decision on when to deploy SDI should wait until it was clear that ballistic missile defense would work and that the Russians could not counter it cheaply by deploying more offensive weapons.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has been saying the president wants to deploy his Strategic Defense Initiative, and Mr. Weinberger makes it clear that the sooner the better, possibly as early as 1994.

U.S. officials have not yet been able to agree on what kind of proposal to present to the Russians that would make continued work on SDI compatible with the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty with Moscow.

After much internal debate, the administration agreed to adopt an interpretation of the treaty that would allow new anti-missile technologies based on principles not known in 1972.

Mr. Nitze made part of the dispute public in an article he wrote last week for The Washington Post, after failing to get the administration to adopt one idea as an approach to the problem.

He wrote that there was "the possibility of a dialogue, along the lines some Soviet scientists have advanced, aimed at identifying technologies now understood to be based upon other physical principles."

"Using such definitions, one can conceive of a regime that would allow SDI to proceed at a rapid but predictable pace," he continued.

Yevgeni P. Velikhov, a physicist and the vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was in Washington in January and did see Mr. Nitze, according to a spokesman for the Soviet Embassy.

Richard M. Paris, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said in an interview last week that such an "unofficial" approach should not be taken seriously until the Russians presented it officially. He is also said to believe the idea would be unworkable in any case.

"If we reached agreement on a schedule of permitted and prohibited activity, it'll be unverifiable," a Pentagon official said, "and it will create unequal barriers."

Mr. Paris is going to Moscow with Mr. Shultz this weekend to make sure the Pentagon's views do not get short shrift in negotiation.

A high administration official, who was asked recently, "Do we want to reach an agreement?" answered: "That depends on who 'we' are."

Gorbachev Begins His Delayed Visit To Prague

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service
PRAGUE — Mikhail S. Gorbachev arrived here Thursday for a delayed visit marked by hints of difficulties in Moscow's relationship with one of Eastern Europe's most conservative Communist parties.

Showing no sign of the cold blamed for the three-day postponement of his trip, Mr. Gorbachev appeared before thousands of spectators at Prague castle after arriving Thursday morning. He later held talks with the Czechoslovak president, Gustav Husak. Thursday evening, he walked down Prague's main shopping street before attending a banquet in his honor.

"With Gustav Husak we are going to talk about many things, above all about how to go forward," Mr. Gorbachev said as he entered the castle Thursday morning. "This is the most important thing. We will continue together."

The three-day visit, Mr. Gorbachev's first to Eastern Europe this year and second to Czechoslovakia as the Soviet leader, is expected to produce an initiative by Moscow to win public support in Eastern and Western Europe for Soviet proposals on arms control.

Western sources said that Mr. Gorbachev may announce a reduction in Soviet troop levels in this small, but heavily garrisoned, nation during a scheduled speech on Friday.

The Soviet leader's presence here has raised questions about the willingness and ability of the aged Czechoslovak leadership to come to terms with the policies of increased openness in political life and economic change promoted by Mr. Gorbachev.

There were indications here this week that the last-minute delay of the trip was caused by differences between the Czechoslovaks and Russians over Mr. Gorbachev's schedule of activities here.

Soviet officials here have suggested that bilateral economic relations could be a particular focus of discussion. Mr. Gorbachev is pressing Czechoslovakia and other East European countries to expand trade with the Soviet Union and accept such new forms of cooperation as jointly operated enterprises.

Czechoslovakia has been one of Moscow's most faithful allies since the 1968 Soviet-led invasion crushed the reform movement of Alexander Dubcek and led to the rise of Mr. Husak's hard-line regime.

While the 74-year-old Czechoslovak leader has pledged allegiance to Mr. Gorbachev's new policies, his party has been slow to take concrete steps, and several ranking officials have appeared openly resistant to following the Soviet reforms.

After weeks of debate among party leaders, Mr. Husak attempted to settle Czechoslovakia's position on political change at a Central Committee meeting last month by declaring that while "no one is forcing us to accept the conclusions of the Soviets," we will learn everything that can help us.

Mr. Husak and other leaders have outlined a program of cautious economic "restructuring" and promised to study such Soviet-endorsed political reforms as secret ballots and multiple candidates in party elections.

However, the Czechoslovak program falls far short of that outlined by Mr. Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. Officials in Prague have made clear they have no intention of making sweeping changes of personnel as has accompanied Mr. Gorbachev's changes.

The public ceremony outside the Prague castle appeared to attract office workers ordered to appear and spectators attracted by Mr. Gorbachev. The authorities, who did not restrict access to the historic site, later reported that more than 100,000 persons had seen Mr. Gorbachev there or along the route from the airport.

French Ministry Official Was a Spy for Soviet

Agence France-Presse
PARIS — A former French Foreign Ministry official spied for the Soviet secret police, the KGB, for 10 years, but was discovered to have been an agent only after he died in September 1984, Interior Ministry sources said Thursday.

He was recruited by Soviet intelligence while he was a specialist in codes at the French Embassy in Damascus from 1973 to 1974, the sources added. His identity was not revealed.



Pauline Cutting, left, a British surgeon, spoke with a Palestinian patient on Thursday as he waited to be evacuated from a Beirut refugee camp, Burj al-Brajneh. (UPI, AP)

Israeli Copters Raid Targets in South Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TEL AVIV — The Israeli Armed Forces Radio reported that Israeli helicopter gunships attacked Palestinian guerrilla targets near Sidon in southern Lebanon. It said the aircraft returned safely to base and pilots reported accurate hits.

The targets were three buildings used as headquarters for planning guerrilla attacks, the radio said.

Palestinian sources said that the guerrillas shot down one of the aircraft, United Press International reported from Sidon. Four Israeli Cobra helicopters were by the Palestinians to have attacked the refugee camps of Ain el Helweh and Mijeh Mijeh with rockets and machine-gun fire.

Palestinian sources said the guerrillas, firing from heavy anti-aircraft batteries, hit one of the attacking helicopters, which fell into the sea. The port city is 24 miles (about 38 kilometers) from Beirut.

Elsewhere, more than 40 wounded Palestinians were evacuated from Beirut's biggest refugee camp Thursday as part of Syria's drive to end the five-month war in refugee camps. Witnesses saw 47 people, including four women and three children, carried out of Burj al-Brajneh camp to 10 ambulances that then took them to hospitals. (UPI, AP)

Irish Court Blocks EC Treaty Shift Strike in Spain Is Aimed At Most Air, Rail Traffic

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN — The Irish Supreme Court blocked a major piece of European Community legislation on Thursday by ruling that it conflicted with Ireland's constitution.

The Single European Act, which alters the EC's decision-making machinery and commits the 12 member states to closer industrial, economic and security cooperation, was overruled by a 3-2 majority in the country's highest court.

Prime Minister Charles Haughey said Thursday that Ireland's membership in the European Community was not in doubt despite the ruling.

The state-owned airlines, Iberia and Aviaco, scheduled only 53 of

their normal 435 daily flights. Union leaders called a virtually total stoppage of trains, other than those that began their journey before midnight Thursday.

A spokesman for the Spanish railways said that up to 460,000 people had been expected to travel by train on Friday, including 60,000 on long-distance journeys.

Many were able to leave for the coast aboard several special trains that left Madrid for the coast before the midnight strike deadline.

Subway workers in Madrid and bus drivers in Barcelona also were planning to strike, along with seamen aboard ferry and ship services operated by the state-owned Transmediterranea line to the Balearic and Canary Islands.

The government is seeking to limit wage hikes as part of its anti-inflation strategy. The workers oppose the government's economic austerity program and its plans to seek greater labor efficiency in industrial plants. Spain has a 21.5 percent unemployment rate, the highest in Western Europe. Nearly three million Spanish workers are out of a job.

The mass walkout follows three months of strikes, student demonstrations and labor unrest, including work stoppages this week by doctors, nurses and other health workers protesting cuts in health spending and proposed changes in the national health service.

The Communist-led Workers Commissions has been the principal organizer of the strikes, but the Socialist trade union, the General Workers Union, also has backed many. Its leadership issued a statement earlier this week accusing fellow Socialists in the government of impeding a social contract.

Several newspapers have attacked the government for its lack of response to the strikes. "Silence cannot be the answer," said the Madrid daily El País. (AP, AFP)

Byrd Criticizes Effort to Control Acid Rain Sources

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Robert C. Byrd, the U.S. Senate majority leader, saying that acid rain is not an emergency "has denounced legislation proposed to control the sources of the pollution that causes it."

Mr. Byrd, a Democrat, said on the floor of the Senate on Wednesday that he applauded President Ronald Reagan's statement in Ottawa on Monday that he would consider a proposal by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for Canada and the United States to negotiate a "bilateral accord" to control acid rain.

"The essential nature of sovereignty is the right to say yes or no, and in the present treaty that right is to be materially qualified," wrote Judge Brian Walsh.

He held that the Single European Act could be interpreted as forcing Ireland to go along with the security policies of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to which Ireland does not belong. (AP, Reuters)

France, Britain To Join in Study Of Their A-Forces

Reuters
PARIS — France and Britain, Europe's two nuclear powers, are to step up military cooperation by making a joint study of problems facing their nuclear strike forces, the French defense minister, Andre Giraud, said Thursday.

"We decided to work together on the evaluation of enemy defenses that our nuclear forces have to cross," Mr. Giraud said on radio.

He explained that the decision was made during a visit to France by the British defense minister, George Younger, last month.

Military experts said Mr. Giraud's comments underlined France's apparent readiness for strategic cooperation in Europe after decades of insisting on keeping its strike force independent.

BUSINESS PROFILE INTERESTING SURVEY INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE—WORLDWIDE

1st Chambre de la Cour d'Appel de PARIS, Arrêt du 5 juillet 1985
Monsieur Jacques PALENTE, Monsieur François SIEGEL, la société V.S.D. assistés de Maître BLOUZ Avocat

Sa Majesté REZA II PAHLAVI assisté de Maître Henri ADER
Cel arreté confirme le jugement rendu le 1^{er} Février 1984 par le Tribunal de Grande Instance de Paris.

En ce qu'il a retenu le caractère diffamatoire des imputations contenues dans l'hebdomadaire V.S.D. du 1^{er} au 7 septembre 1983 sous le titre: "REVELATION SUR LA FUIE DE GELLI" et visant REZA II PAHLAVI, et en ce qu'il a condamné en solidaire Monsieur SIEGEL, Philippe BERNERT dit Jacques PALENTE et la société V.S.D. à payer à REZA II PAHLAVI des dommages et intérêts, ainsi que 5 000 FF en application de l'art. 700 du N.C.P.C.

Par le montant des dommages et intérêts à 25 000 FF, condamné en solidaire Monsieur SIEGEL, Philippe BERNERT dit Jacques PALENTE et la société V.S.D. à payer à REZA II PAHLAVI ladite somme.

Les condamnés en solidaire à payer à REZA PAHLAVI 3 000 FF sur le fondement de l'article 700 du N.C.P.C.

Condamné en solidaire Monsieur François Siegel, Philippe Bernert dit Jacques Palente et la société V.S.D. aux dépens de Première Instance et d'appel.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Council of Europe Backs Tax Plan

PARIS (HTT) — The 21-nation Council of Europe has provisionally adopted a proposed international tax convention that would give Western governments new means of cooperating in pursuing cases of tax evasion, council officials in Strasbourg said Wednesday.

The Draft Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, which is being actively opposed by business groups and by West Germany and Switzerland, is expected to be submitted to the council for formal approval in June.

If the proposal is not vetoed by any member country, it then would be available for signing and implementation by member governments on a voluntary basis. It seeks to encourage the exchange of information between tax authorities in cases of suspected tax evasion by corporations and by individuals.

Craxi Again Submits Resignation

ROME (AP) — Bettino Craxi, the Socialist prime minister of Italy, submitted his resignation on Thursday to President Francesco Cossiga for the second time in five weeks, citing deep divisions in his five-party coalition government.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mr. Cossiga had accepted the resignation "with reserve" and had asked Mr. Craxi and his cabinet to stay on in a caretaker capacity.

But palace officials said that the president is expected to appoint a candidate for prime minister, probably a Christian Democrat, on Friday Saturday, after consultations with key political leaders. Mr. Craxi first offered his resignation on March 3, but it was rejected.

Senator Simon to Run for President

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, promising "leadership that will build, that will dream," said Thursday that he will formally enter the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination on May 18.

"To the citizens of Illinois who have been so good to me, let me assure you that this step is not taken lightly," Mr. Simon said. "I would not be entering this contest unless I believed I could win."

In a brief statement, the senator, who is 58, talked of dreams. "I will run a candidate because I want to halt the decline in the dream and hopes of too many in our party and in our country," he said. "It is time to recapture those dreams and revive those hopes." A Louis Harris poll in February one of the few to include Mr. Simon's name, said he drew the backing of 2 percent of those Democrats sampled.

PLO Said to Buy U.S. Nuclear Secrets

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A senior laboratory technician with a top security clearance at a U.S. nuclear facility allegedly sold classified documents and uranium to the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to a report made public Thursday at a meeting of a House subcommittee.

The report by the General Accounting Office also said there were allegations that the employee was a racist, had used and sold narcotics, impersonated a police officer, committed burglaries, trafficked in stolen property and committed arson for hire. The report, which was critical of the Department of Energy's security practices, did not identify the technician nor did it say where the technician worked.

The worker's security clearance was revoked in July 1986. A General Accounting Office official said that the allegations of criminal activity were being investigated and that no criminal charges had been filed. "The never read a GAO report like this in my life," said Representative Mike Synar, Democrat of Oklahoma, the chairman of the subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources of the House Committee on Government Operations. "It was scary."

For the Record

Authorities have identified some of the 104 bodies removed from the hull of the British ferry, Herald of Free Enterprise, that capsized on March 6 off the North Sea port of Zeebrugge, Belgium, killing an estimated 195 people. About 348 people survived. (AP)

Thomas C. Ferguson, a U.S. immigration official, will be nominated by President Ronald Reagan to be U.S. ambassador to Brunei. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC Airlines Move Nearer Competition

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission said Thursday it had shelved threatened legal action against three EC airlines after they agreed to change practices that restrict competition.

The EC's executive also spelled out tough demands it will be putting on carriers in talks on liberalizing EC air transport and bringing down fares, warning that new legal moves were possible if they refused to comply.

It said West Germany's Lufthansa, Aitalia of Italy and Olympic Airways of Greece had confirmed that they were prepared to modify agreements and restrictive practices with other EC airlines without delay.

On March 18, the commission gave them three weeks to show readiness to discuss the issue or face possible action before the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

A new airport in East London, due to open in October, will offer flights to Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels as well as domestic services, aviation officials said Thursday. Two airlines, Brymon Airways and Eurocity Express, were granted licenses to fly to and from Europe to the airport in the former dock area of East London. Brymon plans five flights a day to Paris and three to Amsterdam and Brussels. Eurocity will operate to Dusseldorf and Rotterdam. (Reuters)

Denmark has made it easier to import London taxis because their spaciousness makes them ideal for carrying handicapped persons in wheelchairs. The parliament in Copenhagen voted Thursday to lift a 20-percent registration tax on the vehicles. (Reuters)

COMMUNISTS: A Free Enterprise System Is Blossoming in Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)
Some government officials said the far-reaching language that emerged from the party congress in December, when three top aging cadres resigned to make way for younger economic pragmatists.

The selection of Nguyen Van Linh as the party's general secretary then seemed to herald a period of sweeping change. Mr. Linh had successfully experimented with free enterprise reforms in the country's more prosperous southern provinces around Ho Chi Minh City.

More than three months later, it still is unclear whether Mr. Linh has been able to heal sufficiently internal leadership divisions and move an entrenched bureaucracy in order to put his own personal stamp on Vietnam's economy.

In a recent interview in Bangkok, Vietnam's ambassador to Thailand, Le Mai, said the goal of the changes is to mix centralized state planning with the economic laws of supply and demand.

He said the Communist authorities now recognize that the private sector plays an important role, as well as the granting of "autonomy," a frequently repeated term in official Hanoi pronouncements.

According to the few reports from Western correspondents in Hanoi, and from interviews with diplomats and analysts here, several small but significant changes have been announced.

Merchants and businessmen in Vietnam are being encouraged to

sell goods to the state bank at purchase prices close to those on the thriving black market. Opening large amounts of gold and jewelry is technically forbidden but cash-strapped authorities in Hanoi are apparently willing to look the other way in quiet recognition of one of the nation's economic realities.

Checkpoints along roadways and waterways are being abolished, according to the party daily Nhan Dan. Their abolition was announced March 11 as a way "to expand the circulation of goods."

Licenses will no longer be required for small businesses, such as barber shops, bicycle repair businesses or trading in bamboo or scrap iron, according to the Japanese news agency Kyodo. This would amount to a major relaxation of the restrictions on free enterprise.

Laos, meanwhile, remains one of the world's most closed countries. Few details are known concerning its reform efforts beyond the official pronouncements.

After a self-critical party congress last year, the Laotian Communist Party leader, Kaysone Phomvihane, listed a dozen areas of government in need of urgent change.

One thing the government is known to be interested in is joining private ventures for a share of the profits, according to published reports.

DOONESBURY

NOW THIS IS HOW I SHOULD BE SPENDING MY AFTERNOONS, NOT DURING THESE...

THIS PLACE HOLDS SUCH RAY MEMORIES. DID YOU KNOW BOGER, ANN MILLER DANCED HERE? TOH!

SO WHERE'S YOUR HOME, ALICE?

DONT REAL—ME, NEITHER. I'M LY HAVE ONE, DUCKS. SOMEWHERE.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.

RYE GIN

POMBAI

Tradit But Is

SCOREBO

National Hockey

Basketba

NBA Standings

Team	W	L	T
Atlanta Braves	65	73	7
Baltimore Orioles	66	72	8
Boston Red Sox	61	77	4
California Angels	58	80	8
Chicago White Sox	52	86	8
Cleveland Indians	51	87	8
Colorado Rockies	48	90	8
Detroit Tigers	47	91	8
Florida Marlins	45	93	8
Los Angeles Dodgers	44	94	8
Los Angeles Angels	43	95	8
Minnesota Twins	42	96	8
Montreal Expos	41	97	8
New York Yankees	40	98	8
Oakland Athletics	39	99	8
Pittsburgh Pirates	38	100	8
San Diego Padres	37	101	8
Seattle Mariners	36	102	8
St. Louis Cardinals	35	103	8
Tampa Bay Devil Rays	34	104	8
Texas Rangers	33	105	8
Washington Nationals	32	106	8
White Sox	31	107	8
Yankees	30	108	8

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Security Expert Asserts Soviet Eavesdropping Is Greater Than Suspected

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

CANBERRA, Australia — An Australian specialist on intelligence and security matters has concluded that the Soviet Union is operating a far bigger international effort to intercept and decode military, diplomatic and commercial communications than the West suspects.

Desmond J. Ball, head of the Strategic and Defense Studies Center at the Australian National University here, said that these intercepts gave Moscow a wide range of vital intelligence about the West.

"The Russians are using every platform they can get their hands on for eavesdropping," Mr. Ball said in a recent interview. "And there is really very little public appreciation of this problem in the West."

Professor Ball said that Soviet eavesdropping of U.S. embassies was only part of a much broader effort. U.S. officials, he said, believed that communications monitoring systems were situated in nearly 60 Soviet diplomatic missions abroad.

Important sites, he said, include the Soviet Embassy in Washington and the recreational complex for its Washington-based personnel at Pioneer Point, near Centerville, Maryland; the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York; the Soviet residential building in Riverdale, New York; and the recreational complex for the Soviet UN delegation at Glen Cove, New York.

He said they also include the Soviet consulate in San Francisco and the Soviet Embassy and trade mission in London; Soviet embassies in Tokyo, Beijing, Ottawa, Canberra, Wellington, New Zealand, Athens, Vienna, Havana, Mexico City, Managua, Lima, Buenos Aires and Beirut.

Professor Ball, a former research fellow at Harvard University and research associate at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, has written numerous books and papers about defense, security and intelligence.

His survey of Soviet signals intelligence systems was published recently in a 1987 U.S. handbook on electronic warfare.

In the survey, Professor Ball said that the Soviet Union probably employed about 350,000 radio intercept operators, computer processors, cryptanalysts and other personnel, a number five times larger than the U.S. electronic eavesdropping establishment.

Evidence suggested, he said, that the Soviet Union maintained more than 500 ground stations for monitoring Western communications. About 300 were on Soviet territory, more than 150 in other Warsaw Pact member states and about 50 in other countries.

This was nearly double the number of signals intelligence stations operated by the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The five countries cooperate in gathering and sharing intelligence, especially material drawn from communication intercepts, under a secret accord, known as the UKUSA agreement, signed by the former wartime allies in 1947.

The United States maintains a number of listening posts in Australia, including the satellite receiving station in Pine Gap and the early warning ground station in Nurrungar.

Professor Ball said Soviet monitoring of almost the whole radio spectrum, including Western satellite relays and telephone conversations transmitted on microwave networks, were a major source of commercial intelligence for Moscow.

Intercepts of military and government communications were Moscow's principal means of surveillance and early warning, he said. They also provided "the great bulk" of Soviet intelligence about Western military activities and capabilities.

However, Professor Ball said Wednesday that although the Soviet Union had built up a much larger signals intelligence gathering network than the United States and its allies, it was hard to know whether the data were as efficiently used as the smaller volume collected by the West.

"All I can say is that the Russians are getting a lot more raw material," he said. "But their processing capacity is weaker because they lag behind the West in supercomputers."

Professor Ball's survey said that outside the Warsaw Pact, the three most important Soviet signals intelligence ground stations were at Lourdes, about 60 miles (97 kilometers) south of Havana; Aden in South Yemen; and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

The 1987 edition of Soviet Military Power, released by the U.S. Defense Department on March 26, said the Soviet-manned intercept complex at Lourdes was the largest outside the Soviet Union.

The Defense Department said it enabled Moscow to monitor U.S. maritime, military and space communications as well as U.S. domestic telephone calls.

Professor Ball said Lourdes was equipped to gather telemetry from missile and satellite launches from Cape Canaveral, Florida. Satellite antennas at Lourdes were able to intercept digital imagery transmitted from U.S. photographic reconnaissance satellites, he said.

In the last few years, he added, Lourdes had also been intercepting high frequency radio traffic between the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Langley, Virginia, and CIA facilities and agents in Central America.

Professor Ball said Soviet signals intelligence sites in South Yemen provided coverage of naval and other communications in the Red Sea, the Gulf region and parts of the Indian Ocean.

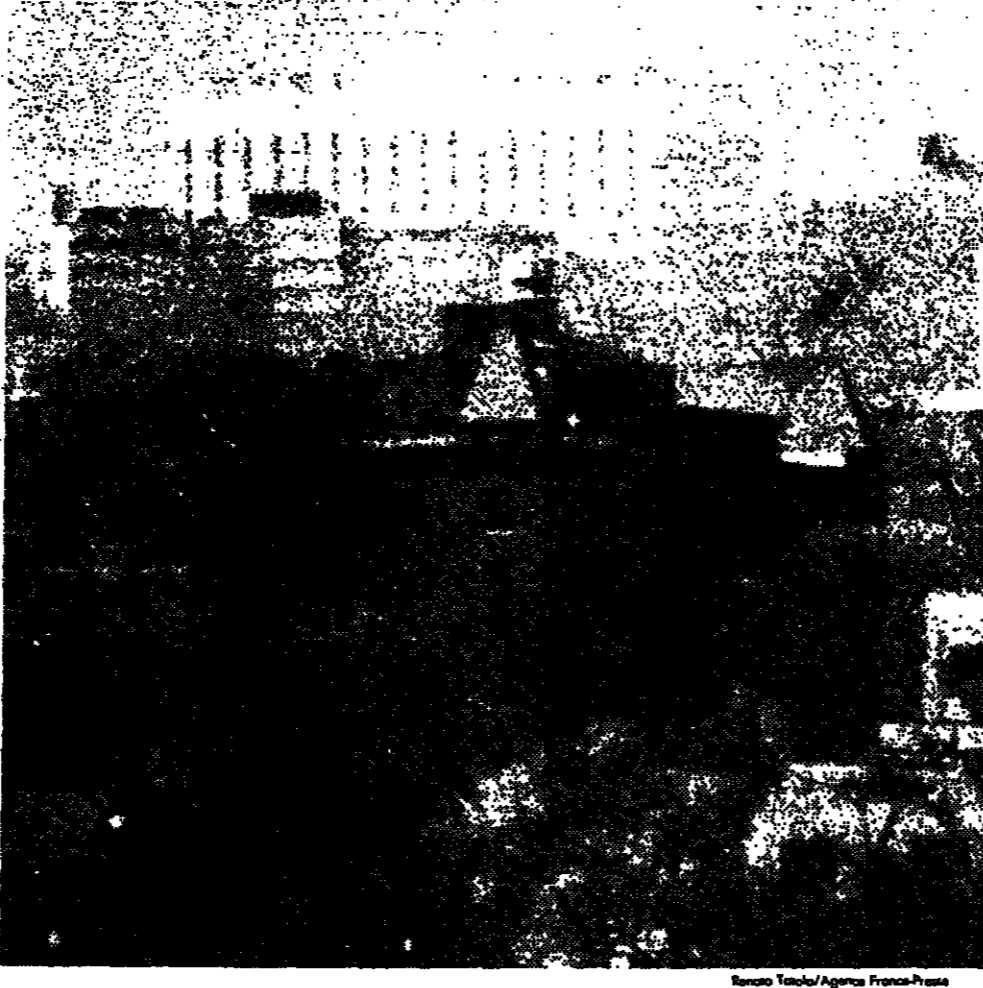
Since 1980 at the former U.S. air and naval base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, the Russians have installed two powerful high-frequency, direction-finding systems and a communications satellite terminal.

The terminal provides a direct link between Cam Ranh Bay, Moscow and the Soviet's Pacific Fleet headquarters at Vladivostok.

The U.S. Defense Department said the Cam Ranh Bay facility collected intelligence on China and U.S. naval activities in the region.

Professor Ball said the monitoring systems at Cam Ranh Bay could intercept messages from as far away as the joint U.S.-British military base on Diego Garcia atoll in the Indian Ocean. U.S. military installations on Guam island in the western Pacific, all parts of Southeast Asia and Australia.

While ground-based sites were the main source of Soviet signals intelligence, he said, Moscow had deployed a large number of ships, aircraft and satellites for intelligence gathering.



The new Soviet Embassy complex, which overlooks northwest Washington.

Architect in U.S. Describes Bugging After Discovery in '79, Russians X-Rayed Buildings

By David B. Ortway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States tried to implant eavesdropping devices in apartment buildings at the new Soviet Embassy complex here, prompting the Soviet Union to take measures to protect its new embassy chancery from electronic surveillance, according to John C. Warnecke Sr., who helped to design the \$65 million complex.

Listening devices lodged in the walls of the residences were discovered in 1979. The discovery led the Russians to disassemble parts of the new chancery building, inspect minutely other parts and X-ray "each inch of steel the night before it was put up the next day," he said.

"For three months after the consulate building was finished," Mr. Warnecke said in a special report on the project, "the Soviets moved scaffolding over the entire skin of the building with X-ray equipment looking for bugs."

They also refused to accept any materials fabricated outside the building site, including all precast concrete, unless it was cast on the site, he said.

The incident is a reminder amid the outcry over the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow, which is riddled with listening devices, that each side has used highly sophisticated espionage techniques to try to penetrate the other's embassies for years.

After the 1979 discovery, the acting Soviet ambassador at the time, Vladilen M. Vasev, "waved around" pictures of the eavesdropping devices when he went to the State Department in January 1980 to lodge an official protest, according to press reports then.

The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* asserted that the devices' "amazing acoustics" would have allowed the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency to hear "every sound, from a word spoken in the drawing room to a whisper in the bedroom."

Mr. Warnecke said the Russians assigned 10 to 12 inspectors to examine "every piece of material" that went into the building, causing delays and considerable additional cost in the construction.

Mr. Warnecke served as associate architect for the Soviet embassy project.

He cited a number of other measures the Russians took to ensure that the embassy would not be bugged:

- They paid an additional \$180,000 to have windows and window frames taken apart, inspected and reassembled on the site.
- They insisted that marble facing be of solid two-inch (51-millimeter) thickness without any three-quarter-inch sheathing on the back because they "did not want a layer of epoxy glue between the marble that could hide a bug."
- They paid an additional \$40,000 to \$50,000 to bring in structural steel in separate phases so that every inch could be X-rayed "the night before it was put up the next day."

Women as a U.S. Political Force

A More Visible, Key Role in 1988 Presidential Race Likely

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Voting by women, authorized in the United States in 1920 but recognized only within the last decade as a potent political force, appears likely to play a more visible and important role than ever before in the 1988 presidential election.

By November of next year, according to population projections, about 10 million more women than men will be eligible to vote. This potential advantage is likely to be multiplied by the fact that a higher percentage of the eligible women register and vote than do eligible men.

On paper, at least, women could command the balance of power nationally. In seven of the last 10 presidential elections, the winning candidate's margin of victory in the popular vote was smaller than 10 million.

Women gave an impressive demonstration of their pivotal political position in November when their votes, at least arithmetically, enabled the Democrats to recapture a majority in the Senate after six years of Republican domination.

In seven states where Democratic Senate candidates won — Alabama, California, Colorado, Georgia, Nevada, North Dakota and Washington — a majority of male voters supported the Republican candidate and only a heavy Democratic vote by women shifted the result, according to CBS News polls of people who had just voted. In Louisiana and North Carolina, male voters divided evenly, and women again provided the Democratic margin for the winners.

In most of these Senate races, candidates were separated by only two to four percentage points. Where elections are close, any group casting more votes than the winner's margin over the loser can claim credit for the victory, and various political minorities often do. For some of these states, for example, the same claim could be made by blacks.

But the women's 1986 claim is not speculative. Assuming accurate polling of voters, the figures demonstrate that had only men voted,

the Democrats would have lost nine of their present seats and now would be occupying the short end of a 55-45 Republican Senate.

Some authorities do not agree that the Democrats are likely to profit materially from the votes of women next year. Lance Tarrance, a Republican opinion analyst, said that more conservative women did not vote as heavily in midterm elections but turned out for the presidential contests. He predicted that issues involving peace and arms control negotiations would affect the votes of women next year but did not foresee such voters being influenced by economic issues such as inflation.

Mr. Tarrance said that poll takers attempt to account for the female majority in the United States by including women as 53 percent to 54 percent of the group to be interviewed.

Census figures, however, suggest that women now make up about 56 percent of those who actually vote; their voting participation in 1984 was 1.7 percentage points higher than that of men.

For many years after women were first guaranteed the right to vote by the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, analysts made little serious effort to determine whether their voting patterns were different from men's.

Ann F. Lewis, former executive director of the Democratic National Committee, said that until about 10 years ago a woman was likely to vote the way her husband did, even if her personal views on some issues differed.

With increased economic and professional independence fostered by the women's movement, she continued, "their private values have become their public values," and differences between male and female voting appeared.

Ms. Lewis, now national director of Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal group, predicted that in 1988 women would be "the largest and potentially most important group of uncommitted voters" as well as "the largest organized subgroup" in the Democratic primaries.

Australia High Court Blocks Deportation of U.S. Deserter

The Associated Press

CANBERRA, Australia — The High Court of Australia on Thursday blocked the deportation of a U.S. marine who deserted 16 years ago during the Vietnam War and was arrested in December in Australia.

The court, Australia's highest judicial body, ruled invalid the warrant under which Private First Class Douglas Beane was arrested. The court said he had not committed any indictable offense in Australia.

Mr. Beane, 39, was arrested by Australian naval police, at the request of U.S. officials. Attention had been drawn to him when he applied to the U.S. Embassy in Canberra for a passport to visit his father, who is ill, in Rutland, Vermont.

The United States had sought his extradition on charges of desertion. He was freed on \$13,000 bail pending the High Court's judgment.

[The United States has reapplied for the extradition of Mr. Beane, said Arthur Lefkowitz, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, Agence France-Presse reported Thursday.]

"We are going to pursue whatever we can do to get the Australian government to turn Mr. Beane over to us, to return him to the U.S.," Mr. Lefkowitz said.

Mr. Beane is married to an Australian and has two children.

Mr. Beane's lawyers argued that the Australian defense minister, Kim Beazley, had no right to order Mr. Beane's arrest under the Defense Act.

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Business takes off with Falcon

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An End to Their Limbo

By apt chance, Secretary of State George Shultz will arrive in Moscow next week... With the signing of another wheat deal, the outflow jumped to 29,000 in 1978 and...

Tie Down Those Cowboys

The staff of the National Security Council ran amok in the Iran-contra affair. President Reagan conceded that even before appointing the Tower commission to investigate what happened...

Progress on Acid Rain

Americans do not really like quarrels with Canada, and President Reagan had several reasons for going beyond his script in Ottawa when he talked about acid rain...

Other Comment

AIDS: Some Heartening News

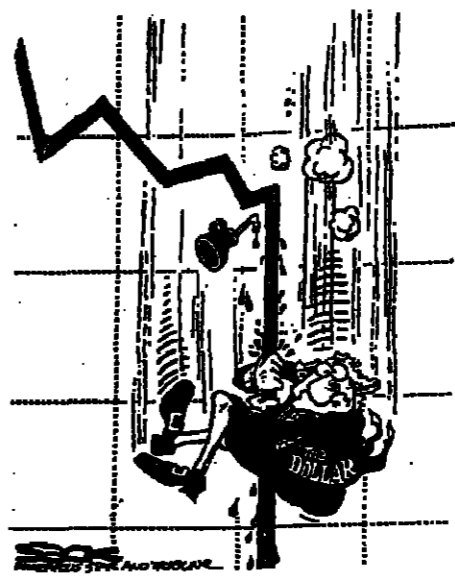
Almost lost in the debate over what, if anything, should be taught about AIDS in the schools was the good news about an American-French accord on AIDS research...

percent of the royalties to an international research foundation. The announcement by President Reagan and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac elevates the quest for answers to the highest levels of government...

Too Much Talk About Free Trade And Not Enough Hard Thinking

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — The current American and West European outrage over Japan's trade policies, or the policies of Taiwan and South Korea for that matter, is totally understandable...



the West accepts, knowingly, that in manufactured goods its economies are going to be, say, 10 to 20 percent less effective than its rivals.

Gorbachev Should Let History out of the Storeroom

By William Pfaff

MOSCOW — "In Russia, history forms part of the domain of the crown; it is the moral property of the prince, just as the people and the land are his material property...

unnecessary or unproductive people. One can encourage individual or "co-operative" enterprises — restaurants, private taxis, workshops, private services of one kind or another — but what if these people start making more than other people, and conspicuously display what they have?

Cyprus: No Rush to Break the Stalemate

By Amy E. Schwartz

LEFKOSA (NICOSIA), Northern Cyprus — When Raul Denkash of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus starts telling his country's story to a foreign visitor, it is hard not to notice that he has been over this ground a few times before...

rather clumsily to the world propaganda game. Many people know simply that Cyprus was attacked and partly occupied by Turkey in 1974, 14 years after the British handed it over to a joint government designed to balance the rights of the four-fifths Greek majority and the Turkish minority...

1912: Reckless Drivers

NEW YORK — With two persons killed on April 7 and two on April 8 by automobiles in the streets of this city, general indignation is stimulating the city magistrates to urge more stringent laws...

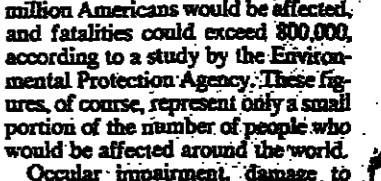
1937: Ford vs. the Union

NEW YORK — The anticipated bitter struggle between Henry Ford and John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization got under way today [April 9], with organizers of the United Automobile Workers openly campaigning for unionization in the Ford plant in Kansas City...

Patching Up The 'Hole' In the Sky

By Michael Oppenheimer and Daniel Dudek

NEW YORK — Strange events in Antarctica, straight out of science fiction, have grabbed the attention of scientists and world leaders. The stratosphere's ozone layer, which screens living things from damaging ultraviolet rays...



Ozone, a special form of oxygen, reaches high concentrations 12 miles (19 kilometers) above the Earth, where it long had appeared immune from human intervention. But the emission of industrial chemicals, particularly so-called chlorofluorocarbons, was identified as a threat to ozone in the early 1970s...

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OPINION

Raoul Wallenberg: Perhaps Now the Russians Will Tell

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For 42 years the mystery of the fate of one soaring man has haunted men and women all over the world, not letting them rest. Raoul Wallenberg, savior of thousands of Hungarian Jews, disappeared into a Soviet prison in 1945, but never vanished from memory.

ON MY MIND

to admit that they had imprisoned him, and then they said that he had died in jail. And though Mr. Wallenberg was seen in Soviet jails from Moscow to Siberia years and possibly decades later, they have refused to say an additional word.

Why bring this all up now? Quite possibly he is dead; nobody has reported seeing him for eight or nine years at least. What does it matter in which year he died and in which cell?

One reason is respect. He never has left the minds of millions. People pay respect in their own ways to this lanky young Swede who went to German-occupied Budapest in 1944 to save Jewish lives and died, because he refused to understand that he could not.

A congressman gathers signatures for a House petition keeping the case alive, a writer whose parents were arrested in Budapest writes a biography, committees all over the world meet to talk about him.

Mr. Wallenberg was of a great Swedish family. He was not quite 32 when he was asked by U.S. representatives in Stockholm to try to save the lives of some of the Jews of Hungary, being slaughtered by the scores of thousands by the German Gestapo and by Hungary's own murderous fascists.

Nobody told him how to do it because nobody could imagine how, except for the wishful possibility that Swedish neutrality, diplomatic status and some funds from American Jews might be combined to save a few Jews from death.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

It is difficult to comprehend what this one man did. He distributed thousands of Swedish passports, housed and fed Jews in buildings he bedecked with Swedish flags. He threatened, lured, bribed, begged.

He marched up to the very death lines, snatched Jews from under the clubs of guards. He faced down the killers, including Adolf Eichmann, the engineer of death.

"Ich bin Wallenberg," he declared, gently to Jews, fiercely to German and Hungarian Nazis.

Mr. Wallenberg saved thousands upon thousands. There was suddenly in this young Swede a power of compassion that produced a strength beyond himself or understanding.

In January 1945, Mr. Wallenberg crossed over to the victorious Red Army to get help. A Soviet general immediately sent a dispatch informing Moscow.

Mr. Wallenberg disappeared. Two years later the Russians said that he had never been in the Soviet Union. But in 1957, faced with world pressure for Mr. Wallenberg, the Kremlin said yes, he had been in Soviet jails but died 10 years earlier and the doctors and wardens involved were dead too and the body cremated.

The Russians so far have refused to budge in the face of documented evidence that Mr. Wallenberg was seen in prisons of the vast Gulag for years. Some place the last sighting in the late '50s. Others say he was alive in the late '70s. Kati Marton, the journalist and novelist, tells the story best in "Wallenberg," published by Random House.

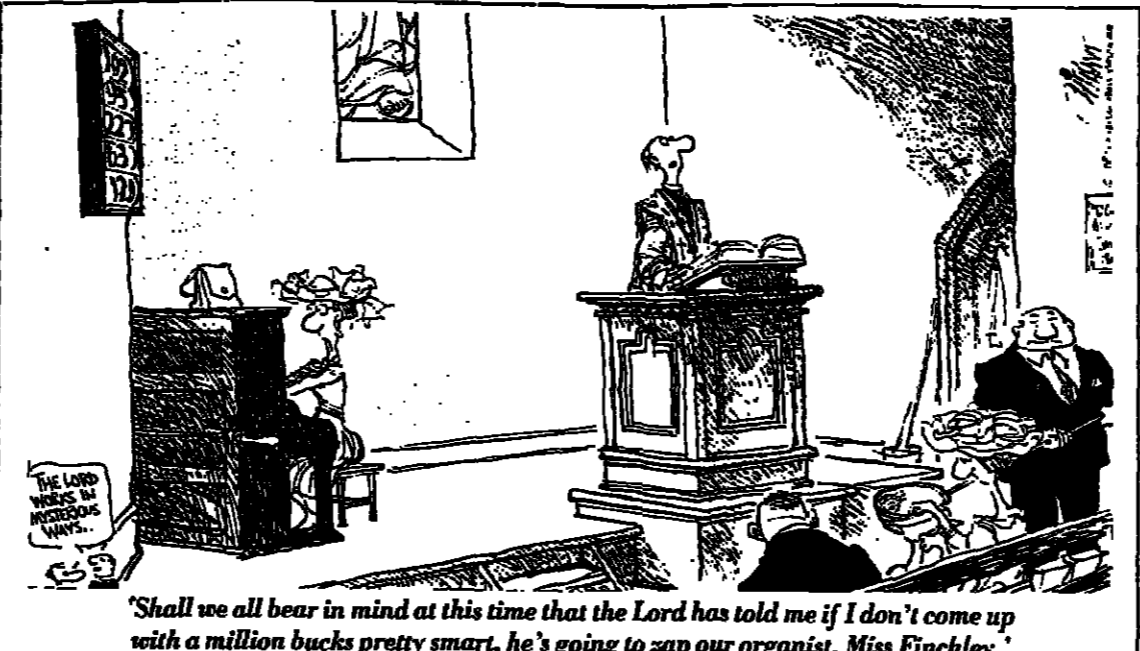
The quest goes on. Swedish officials keep bringing it up with Soviet leaders; nothing. Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, whose wife was a child in Budapest and owes her life to Mr. Wallenberg, has collected 110 House signatures for an appeal to Mr. Gorbachev. Year-round, committees meet.

Why did the Russians keep him? At first perhaps they thought that he was a U.S. agent, then that he would be useful as a hostage. Then his very existence became an embarrassment to the Soviet Union, something to be hidden.

In the Kremlin, there is a living link to Mr. Wallenberg, Andrei Gromyko, a deputy foreign minister, signed that note in 1957 saying that Mr. Wallenberg was dead, but he carefully chose words that implied that the finding could be changed. Mr. Gromyko now is president of the Soviet Union. He knows.

And Mr. Gorbachev knows and can tell the world whether Mr. Wallenberg still lives. And if Mr. Wallenberg does not, Mr. Gorbachev can say in what manner, year and cell the Swede of the Jews died. It is important for all people to know, particularly Russians.

The New York Times.



'Shall we all bear in mind at this time that the Lord has told me if I don't come up with a million bucks pretty smart, he's going to zap our organist, Miss Finchley.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Aegean: A History of Problems, but Not Answers

Regarding the two reports by Alan Cowell, "Greece-Turkey Dispute Over the Aegean Eases" and "Behind the Greece-Turkey Dispute, a Failure to Communicate" (March 30):

United Nations Security Council Resolution 395 asked Turkey and Greece in 1976 to refrain from actions that would increase tensions in the Aegean and to enter into direct negotiations over the Aegean dispute in order to arrive at mutually agreeable solutions.

The International Court of Justice at The Hague, in its order of Sept. 11, 1978, defined the Aegean continental shelf beyond the territorial waters of Turkey and Greece as "areas of dispute" to which both Turkey and Greece claimed rights of exploration and exploitation.

Turkey and Greece signed the Bern Agreement on Nov. 11, 1976, which incorporated the two basic elements of the Security Council resolution.

Greece broke off negotiations with Turkey in 1981 after the government of Andreas Papandreu assumed office. Despite repeated Turkish requests, it has refused any dialogue with Turkey.

Who is threatening whom is demonstrated by the bizarre Turkish doctrine that the Greek islands have no continental shelf of their own, being simply fixed on the Turkish continental shelf.

The writer says: "Turkey is a big country, now with a population of 50 million facing a small country, Greece, which has 10 million. Furthermore, the well-

Private TV Stations Proposed by Spain

The Spanish government has approved a bill that would authorize private television stations and put an end to the state's monopoly. It calls for the creation of three national private channels in addition to the two existing state-controlled national channels and one regional channel.

The bill contains several measures to prevent the concentration of capital in private stations. No single company or person would be allowed to control a stake exceeding 25 percent of a channel, and the participation of communications chains would be limited to 15 percent.

The measure would require 40 percent of production and programming to be in Spanish, of which 10 percent must be the channel's own production, and 50 percent of the films shown must originate within the European Community.

Culture Minister Javier Solana Madariaga said the bill was designed to encourage "informative pluralism in our country," but the media companies objected to the limited number of stations and the restrictions on participation.

The Madrid daily El Pais, in an editorial, said it showed the government did not see "freedom of expression as a right of the citizen but as gift from the rulers."

Environmentalists Join Ex-Foes in U.K.

A well-known British environmentalist activist has joined a toxic waste disposal company that he is rigorously opposed in the past. Graham Searle, a founding director of Friends of the Earth, has become an environmental consultant to Rechem, a company that runs two toxic waste incineration plants. Part of the agreement was that information about company operations would be made available to environmentalist groups.

Environmentalists Join Ex-Foes in U.K.

Mr. Searle also is to work with

Four Decades Battling Hitler And Still No Peace of Mind

By Laurence Goldstein

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — In a recent book of poems about the Holocaust, William Heyen recalls that his German parents took him to the Volkshaus on Long Island every summer just after World War II. He remembers his delight at the stands of smoked eel and loaves of dark bread, and the nostalgic

MEANWHILE

talk about the North Sea, the Rhine, the Black Forest. He also remembers that all those years there was one word I never heard, one name never mentioned.

The name of course was Adolf Hitler. My experience was the opposite. As a Jewish child growing up in Los Angeles, I, too, went to family and ethnic picnics after the war, but there the name, the word, was more than mentioned: it served as a common obscenity, a mysterious fragment of ongoing lamentations over the Jewish condition.

A different use is suggested by Mother Teresa's comment after being asked when she began her work of relief and care for abandoned children: "On the day I discovered I had a Hitler inside me."

New uses for Hitler arise with every turn of history's pages. Swung one way and another by last year's events — President Ronald Reagan's visit to Bitburg, the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria, the Soviet imprisonment and release of dissidents, the flux of good and bad news from the Middle East — I return to the subject of Hitler with increasing confusion.

It may comfort us temporarily to cut Hitler down to size. We may find ourselves poking fun, as Charlie Chaplin and Mel Brooks have done, at his goofy gestures and delusions of grandeur; nevertheless, tens of millions died on his commands. As Alvin Rosenfeld has argued in his book "Imagining Hitler," writers and filmmakers have consistently distorted the personality of Hitler to produce a more attractive figure.

At the same time, the merchandising of Nazi mementos and imagery has become a flourishing business worldwide. All of this has contributed to a renewed cult of the charismatic Führer, one with dangerous implications. Resurgent anti-Semitism and hostility to the state of Israel are the most obvious effects of the indulgence in what Susan Sontag sarcastically calls "fascinating fascism."

Unfortunately, the question "How shall we understand Hitler?" cannot easily be separated from another question, "How shall we use Hitler?" On the political right, there has been a deliberate use of World War II and the Holocaust to frighten the public into support for militant anti-Soviet policy. On the assumption that Hitlerism is now and forever something foreign, usually Russo-European, scenes of totalitarian persecution, invading shock troops, mass imprisonment and mass executions are featured continually in some elite journals of opinion and the popular media as prophecies of the likely effects of détente.

I pick my time, my place ... and once more I am winning, winning, winning ...

Once I would have understood this speech of triumph as pure madness. But I see better now what the poet means. The historical Adolf Hitler died in the bunker, but like a vampire he rises again and again to take his revenge. Every day since April 30, 1945, we have struggled with the memory of this man, and with his potent assault on our humanity.

The writer is a professor of English at the University of Michigan, where he edits the Michigan Quarterly Review. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

GENERAL NEWS

Turkey Breaks Silence on Kurdish Rebels

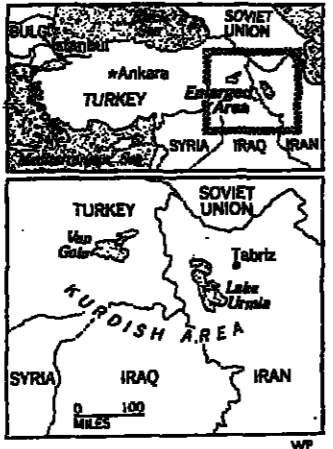
By Jonathan C. Randal

ANKARA — When Turkey's military chief of staff spoke last month to a Turkish magazine about this country's long-running Kurdish insurgency, he suddenly opened for public discussion an issue that has been taboo for more than 60 years.

General Necdet Urug broke an official silence on the insurgency in a 13-page cover story in the weekly Yeni Gundem that discussed the militant ethnic Kurds, who have been fighting for political autonomy in southeastern Turkey.

The interviews with General Urug and other top officials appeared to reflect new confidence by Turkey's once-censored press in dealing with delicate issues. It also seemed to indicate a growing belief in parts of the Turkish establishment that public discussion of the Kurdish issue runs little risk of weakening the government.

General Urug compared the latest in a century of Kurdish insurgencies to France's problem with Corsican nationalists, Spain's with the Basques and Britain's with the Irish Republican Army. He concluded: "It's an illusion to think we're going to get rid of this problem overnight."



The government has long tried to deny even the existence of the Kurds, who are thought to comprise 20 percent of Turkey's 51 million people. Only weeks before the magazine article, Ibrahim Tatlis, a pop singer, was indicted for singing songs in Kurdish at a concert. Last year, census takers were prosecuted for following instructions and listing Kurdish among the languages that Turks were asked if they spoke.

As the article emphasized, the insurgents remain active. The Kurdish Workers' Party, with headquarters in neighboring Syria, has been fighting the Turkish government since August 1984 by ambushing Turkish soldiers and isolated guardposts. Recently, however, it appears to have escalated attacks on civilians.

Turkish warplanes have attacked the party's camps over the border

in northern Iraq, most recently on March 4 in reprisal for the killings of 14 villagers in Hakkari Province, which borders Iraq and Iran. The Kurdish Workers' Party struck back, killing nine children and an adult in raids against Turkish villages near the Syrian border.

So far this year, 42 civilians have been killed by Workers' Party gunmen. Many of the victims have either been villagers armed and paid by the government to fend off the rebels, or the villagers' relatives. The civilians are caught between the Workers' Party and the government, which often accuses them of harboring "traitors" at night when the Turkish Army withdraws to its barracks.

The Workers' Party's new tactics reflect its failure to fight its way out of the mountains along the border and renew its onetime hold on towns and cities, according to military analysts. In the years before Turkey's armed forces seized power in September 1980, the Kurds and other parties controlled large areas of Diyarbakir, a provincial capital north of Syria regarded as the unofficial capital of Turkish Kurdistan. They declared "people's free zones" in southeastern Turkey in which they controlled and taxed traffic and held substantial political control.

After the military's takeover, however, mass arrests and trials of Kurdish militants forced the party to start from scratch.

Even though they do not fear real military gains by the Kurds, senior Turkish Army officers worry at their inability to stamp out the insurgency, experts said.

"They're proud of their high standing with the public and worry lest the insurgency destroy the public perception of the military's invincibility," a Western diplomat remarked. "Their nightmare is that a future left-wing government might be soft on the Kurds and sow the seeds of a replay of the terrorism of the '70s."

The expanding Persian Gulf war, involving the Kurds of northern Iraq and Iran, has prompted speculation that Turkey might claim Iraq's oil-producing Mosul Province if the government of President Saddam Hussein collapses in Baghdad. Britain annexed the province in Iraq's name after World War I.

But the Turkish military is in no mood for such an adventure, according to Western diplomats. Turkey has a vulnerable frontier with the Soviet Union, a seemingly perpetual quarrel with Greece and a controversial occupation force on Cyprus. One analyst said "the bet is that only a major Iranian military presence along the border or a quasi-independent Kurdish state in the area would prompt Turkey to intervene in northern Iraq."

Kendal Nezam, a Turkish Kurd who runs the Kurdish Institute in Paris, argued in the Yeni Gundem article that caution should dictate that Turkey grant its Kurds some basic democratic rights. Naming Turkey's desire to become a full member of the European Community, he wrote that such hopes will prove "impossible unless Turkey has the courage to grow up and recognize human rights and freedoms" for the Kurds.

Maxine Sullivan, Jazz Singer, Dies

NEW YORK — Maxine Sullivan, 75, a jazz singer whose career began in the swing era of the 1930s, died Tuesday of cancer.

Miss Sullivan had appeared at singing engagements up to three weeks ago. The diminutive performer, whose swinging version of "Loch Lomond" became a jazz standard, had been a child prodigy. She was born in Homestead, Pennsylvania. She retired in 1957 but resumed her career 10 years later.

Her songs included "I Thought About You," "Wrap Your Troubles in Dreams," "You're a Lucky Guy," "Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Sea" and "I've Got the World on a String."

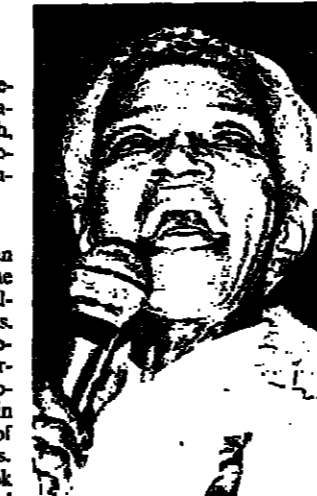
Kevin McNamara, 60, Archbishop of Dublin

DUBLIN (AP) — Archbishop Kevin McNamara, 60, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, died of cancer Wednesday in Dublin.

Archbishop McNamara was regarded as one of the most conservative leaders of the Irish church, strongly supporting the state's opposition to divorce, family planning and abortion.

Other deaths: Ami Spierling, 87, a European opera star of the 1920s under the name Ami Fried, after a brief illness in a suburb of New Orleans. She was a leading soprano in operas in Munich, Dresden and Berlin. She also appeared in light opera, performing the role of Adele in Max Reinhardt's production of "Die Fledermaus" about 200 times.

Felicja Formalska, 93, who took part in the Russian Revolution and was a member of the Polish Communist Party's Central Committee until last year, on Sunday in Warsaw. She was a nurse in Bolshevik units during the Revolution and later joined the Red Army.



Maxine Sullivan was still singing for audiences at 75.

EUROPEAN TOPICS



ROYAL VISIT TO AIDS WARD — Diana, princess of Wales, visiting an AIDS ward Thursday at Middlesex Hospital in London. Among the nurses she spoke with was Shane Snape, 28, right, who has contracted the virus, but has not developed the disease.

George Pritchard, a former anti-nuclear campaigner with the Greenpeace environmental group, as a consultant for a consortium working on methods for disposing of nuclear waste underneath the seabed. The men have been accused by their activist former colleagues of selling out to the enemy. Mr. Searle said they were being "realistic" by encouraging greater openness on the part of industry and helping to study solutions acceptable to both sides.

health and safety of clients and prostitutes. The measure legitimizes a business that has an estimated yearly revenue of 1 billion guilders (about \$485 million). Dutch prostitutes and pimps are estimated to evade taxes of 250 million guilders annually.

nell Street, for the city's 1,000th anniversary next year. But Nelson's statue will not be back on the Doric column, a symbol of past British rule. "It would be just the pillar with a viewing platform on top," according to city officials.

In the latest crackdown on "franglais," the intrusion of English into the French language, the French government has issued a list of 98 French economic terms to be used "compulsorily" — by the administration at least — instead of English words. Marketing will be *mercaticien* from now on, to be carried out by a *mercaticien* or *mercaticienne*. Fixing has been translated as *fixage*, and offshore has become *extra-territorial*. Know-how, however, remains as simple as *savoir-faire*.

Nelson's Column may return to Dublin, but without a statue of the famous English admiral on top of it. City officials are considering rebuilding the pillar, a Dublin landmark blown up by Irish nationalists in 1966, on the capital's main thoroughfare. O'Con-

King Louis XV of France ordered 300 "preventive machines," or condoms, from England in 1749, according to a letter found in the British Royal Archives and published in this month's issue of History Today. The French monarch sought the condoms not to prevent disease but because he had "an utter aversion to his Mistresses bearing Children." Colonel Joseph Yorke, a British envoy in Paris, wrote to the Duke of Cumberland in a private letter dated April 26, 1749. Because of a papal ban, condoms were not available in Roman Catholic France. Louis XV ordered his Master of the Royal Household "to procure 300 or more of those preventive machines, made up of by the Gallant tho' prudent young Gentlemen of this age."

Around Europe

Dutch brothels have been legalized with the abrogation in Parliament of a 1911 law that banned brothels and pandering. Despite the law, neighborhoods such as Amsterdam's red light district, where prostitutes advertise themselves openly in ground-floor windows, have been tolerated for centuries. It will be up to city authorities to decide where brothels should be located. The new legislation permits setting standards for public order and for the

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Environmentalists

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Mr. Searle also is to work with

Bomb Kills 3 In Botswana Amid Fear of Raids on ANC

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A powerful car bomb exploded Thursday in a residential neighborhood in Botswana's capital, Gaborone, killing three persons and wounding off fears of a renewal of touch-border attacks by South African security forces against African National Congress guerrillas.

Botswana's state radio said that a car with South African registration plates blew up about 2 A.M. in a poor neighborhood in western Gaborone, killing an elderly woman and two children, one 7 years old and the other 9 months old. They and four adults who were injured in the blast were all Botswana citizens, government officials said.

The explosion occurred only hours after South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, warned Botswana and other neighboring black African states that armed ANC guerrillas were on their way to South Africa to disrupt the May 6 whites-only election for Parliament and that security forces would "take whatever steps are necessary to retaliate and to protect our borders."

South African officials have used similar terminology in the past before making pre-emptive cross-border strikes against suspected ANC guerrillas in neighboring "front-line" states. Last May 19, Pretoria conducted simultaneous attacks by commandos, helicopters and war-planes on the capitals of Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The other front-line states are Mozambique, Tanzania and Angola.

In Gaborone, two car bombs exploded shortly before another South African raid in June 1985, in which 12 persons were killed. That attack was preceded by South African warnings to Botswana about harboring ANC guerrillas.



In Moscow, Ivan Miroshkin, left, a security expert, detailing spy devices that were allegedly found in Soviet facilities in the United States. Boris Pyadyshev, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman, is at right. Panels behind them show some of the alleged devices.

MOSCOW: Soviets Display Alleged U.S. Spy Devices

(Continued from Page 1)

dismissed the Soviet allegations of American espionage as irrelevant to the Marines spy case. The officials told Reuters that Washington was trying to emphasize a distinction between routine efforts at electronic surveillance by both superpowers and the "different nature" of the case involving spies.

In his presentation, Mr. Pyadyshev charged the United States with "revolting" tactics, "unusually actions" and "low moral standards."

Mr. Pyadyshev said the cases of U.S. espionage "constitute a factor complicating Soviet-American relations." Secretary of State George P. Shultz is due to visit Moscow next week.

"We have not dramatized the situation," he said. However, he added, "the actions in the U.S. cannot be left unattended, at the same time."

U.S. officials have limited their charges against Moscow to vague references of "security breaches" and have refrained from direct displays of surveillance devices found in the U.S. Embassy buildings in Moscow.

Soviet Foreign Ministry officials used most of the briefing on Thursday to demonstrate bugging devices that they said came from Soviet office and residential buildings in Washington, New York and San Francisco.

The documentation included:

- A display of encased wire, which Soviet officials said had been found embedded in a window sill in the new Soviet office building in Washington.
- Photographs from the interior of a Soviet country house in suburban Maryland, showing stripped floorboards and ceilings, with arrows pointing to the places that eavesdropping devices had allegedly been found.
- Also, various wiretaps and pieces of electronic equipment that Soviet officials said were taken from the building where in fact no such devices had been connected to radio transmitters in the roof beams, Soviet officials said.
- Bugging devices allegedly taken from the Soviet consulate building in New York, which was built in 1973 and used as office and residential quarters for Soviet employees at the United Nations.
- Eavesdropping equipment that the Soviet Union said was uncovered in the building structure of the Soviet consulate in San Francisco, which was built in the 1970s.
- Wire and other devices allegedly taken from the new Soviet residential quarters in Washington.

U.S. Dismisses Charges

U.S. officials on Thursday dismissed Soviet allegations of wide-scale American spying on some of its diplomatic missions as irrelevant to the acrimonious row over the Marines spy affair, Reuters reported from Washington.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said that Washington was trying to emphasize a distinction between routine efforts at electronic surveillance by both superpowers and the "different nature" of the current case.

"Everybody throws microphones around once in a while, even if we can't say so publicly. The effort on the Marines is of an entirely different nature," one said.

The officials said that Mr. Shultz chose his language very carefully at a press conference on Wednesday to allude to Washington's distinction between routine bugging efforts and the Marines spy case.

He stressed that gaining access to the embassy through the marines was an "infringement of our sovereignty" in an effort to undermine, the officials said, the abnormality of the effort.

CONDUCT: Industry in U.S. Hastens to Move From the Lab to the Market

(Continued from Page 1)

Republican of Minnesota, cited "the extraordinary challenge to America's economic leadership" posed by the effort announced last month by Japan's Ministry of Trade and Industry.

"Genuine scientific breakthroughs occur only rarely," said Alan Schrieffer, director of Argonne National Laboratory, who recommended such a program in congressional testimony. "This is a breakthrough of such a magnitude, like the laser or the transistor, that it may spawn a whole industry or series of industries."

For those planning applications, superconductivity has two advantages over semiconductors and lasers, which took decades to fulfill their strong initial promise.

One advantage is that the new materials are ceramics. A fast-growing industry has already solved many of the problems of manufacturing ceramics on a large scale for a variety of special purposes, from extremely hard drill bits to electronic devices.

The other advantage is that superconductivity itself has been familiar to technologists since the 1960s, when practical materials were found that became superconducting in extremely cold temperatures, near absolute zero. Superconductors are already a multimillion-dollar business, and engineers are familiar with many of their peculiar qualities.

Among the applications that have already received detailed study are these:

- Superconducting electrical transmission lines could save energy. A vast amount of the electricity generated each year in the United States—estimates range as high as 15 percent—is wasted in overcoming the resistance of the wires that carry it from place to place.
- With the announcement from Argonne, the manufacture of wires already appears to be feasible. Even though the materials are brittle by nature, ceramic engineers know how to draw them out into thin filaments that can be clad in a metal such as copper.
- Before transmission lines would become feasible on a large scale, however, engineers must overcome many technical problems, including the most important remaining question about the new materials: How great is their capacity for carrying current?
- So far, the capacity has appeared limited. Wires of the materials would be like pipes that are frictionless, but still rather narrow. Many scientists believe the limitations will be overcome as research continues.
- Superconducting lines can safely be put underground, carrying far more current for much greater distances than conventional underground cables. Also, they do not heat up. In dense urban centers such as New York, utilities encase their transmission lines in elaborate cooling systems, so they already are equipped to cool superconducting lines.
- Such transmission lines also open up another possibility. Freed from the need to keep their generators close to their users, utilities could put nuclear power plants or fields of solar cells far from populated areas.
- Superconductors could make possible the storage of current without losing power. Roughly half of the U.S. generating capacity is wasted, because electricity must be generated when it is needed. Superconductors open up the possibility of running generators around the clock and storing huge amounts of power at night, without loss, for use during peak periods.
- Passing a current through any conductor creates a magnetic field, which is the fundamental principle that makes possible electric motors, television picture tubes and much of modern technology. A large enough coil of superconducting material could store a huge current in the form of a magnetic field.
- The potential is "unbelievable," said Ching-Wu Chu of the University of Houston and the National Science Foundation, who has made some of the key recent discoveries. "You close the loop and the current should last forever," he said. "Then you just open up the loop and you can tap the current out."
- Superconductors could lead to smaller computers. Computer designers have run up against a seemingly insuperable barrier to making better hardware: densely packed circuits produce so much waste heat that they threaten to melt themselves. Today's computers rely on elaborate cooling systems.
- But if computers cannot be squeezed into smaller boxes, they cannot run much faster, because their speed is limited by the time it takes a signal to travel across a few inches of wire.
- The guts of a computer come in two categories. The work is done by semiconductor switching devices, which are transistors packed together by the million, and these will not be replaced by superconductors in the near future. But much of the circuitry is ordinary metal, that connects the switching devices, and these can be replaced by the new resistance-free, heat-free materials.
- Several laboratories quickly have announced processes to lay the superconducting materials on chips in the form of thin films that are just a few hundred atoms across. They contend that the major engineering hurdle has thus already been crossed.
- The study of superconductors and magnetic fields has revealed the possibility of levitating trains. Most of the excitement aroused by the new materials has come from their ability to remain superconducting at relatively high temperatures. But they have turned out to have a second property as well: the ability to handle far more powerful magnetic fields than the present generation of superconductors.
- Put superconducting magnets on the bottom of a train, pull it along a

track of ordinary metal, and the physics of magnetism produces a strange effect. The train will levitate, rising into the air and floating on the magnetic fields.

Engineers at the General Motors Corp.'s research laboratory in Warren, Michigan, studied magnetic levitation in the past, and they have now begun to re-examine the possibilities. Because they are not subject to friction, levitating trains could travel at 300 mph (480 kph), smoothly and quietly. The vehicles can be made quite stable, and when they slow down, they would simply descend onto conventional wheels.

• New superconducting materials could help scientists who have spent 30 years and millions of dollars trying to create a working system of generating electricity by nuclear fusion, long heralded as a "clean" version of nuclear power. Using hydrogen as fuel, rather than uranium, fusion could provide an inexhaustible source of energy—in theory.

In practice, although research continues, progress has been slow. The crucial obstacle has been the problem of efficiently creating magnetic fields powerful enough to contain the extremely hot reaction, as hot as the sun.

Some experts have suggested that the new superconducting materials could finally make fusion a practical reality.

In the meantime, weapons laboratories use powerful magnets in research on beam weapons. The U.S. Navy has actively explored the possibility of using a combination of superconducting generators and motors in ships to replace gigantic mechanical drive shafts.

"There's a tremendous amount of work to be done, but there's also a tremendous potential market out there for people who can bring this technology into commercial practice," said Donald K. Stevens, head of basic energy sciences research for the U.S. Department of Energy. "It's going to require some of our best minds."

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BELGRADE: Despite Strikes, Opposition Groups Are Unlikely to Unite

(Continued from Page 1)

ties, as some local leaders sided with the strikers in demanding that the wage cuts be revised.

Two important republics, Serbia and Slovenia, have significant independent opposition groups, as does the southern "autonomous" Serbian province of Kosovo. Although the Serbian and Slovene movements share critical assessments of Communist rule and the socialist system, the groups are sharply divided by nationalist sentiments. Moreover, Serbian intellectuals and the Albanian ethnic opposition of Kosovo are bitter antagonists.

[About 600 coal miners went on strike Thursday in two Croatian mines near Labin. They demanded 100 percent pay increases, according to a Reuters report quoting the official Tanjug news agency.]

The national differences are shared by the ruling Yugoslav League of Communists. But, in the opposition, the troubles are accentuated because political dissident groups in Kosovo are entirely nationalist in character, while those in Serbia and in Slovenia have made nationalism a central part of their alternative platforms.

In contrast, the Communist Party presents itself as the only political movement capable of overcoming national differences and keeping the country united and independent.

"It's a major complication," said Svetozar Stojanovic, a Serbian intellectual. "Why don't Slovene intellectuals have support from other places? Because they view everything strictly from the Slovene point of view."

The fragmentation of the opposition and the growing anti-government mood in Slovenia and Serbia were recently illustrated by the preparation of highly critical reports by leading intellectuals.

In Serbia, Yugoslavia's largest republic and site of the federal capital, the republic's Academy of Science issued a document late last year criticizing Communist rule, despite efforts by authorities to suppress it.

In February, a leading journal in Slovenia, the country's most affluent and westernized republic, published an issue that included articles that attacked Communist policies. Both reports contended that efforts by Mr. Mikulic's government to stabilize the economy and enforce market-oriented reforms of socialism must be accompanied by moves toward greater political freedoms.

Each broadside, however, also contained a nationalist agenda likely to antagonize other republics. The Serbian intellectuals demanded the restoration of Serbian authority over the provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina, while articles in the Slovene magazine Nova Revija advocated the withdrawal of non-Slovene Yugoslav troops from the republic and the revision of agreements under which the various republics agreed to form post-war Yugoslavia.

Magazine Editor Resigns

Mirna Lesjak, the editor of the Yugoslav student magazine Katedra, has resigned after being criticized by Communist authorities for publishing an interview with a leading dissident, Milovan Djilas, and for other controversial articles. Reuters reported Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued Page 13)

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French Visas Now Valid For 3 Years

Six months after imposing new visa requirements for Americans, the French government has begun issuing visas valid for three years instead of one. The new multiple-entry visa costs \$15, the same as the one-year visa, which was required beginning last Oct. 1. Visas are being issued without regard to when a passport expires. Shorter visas are available: a 72-hour transit visa (\$3), intended mainly for travelers passing through France to another destination, and a three-month multiple-entry visa (\$9). According to the French Consulate Central in New York, visas are required for all travel to France and to French dependencies, including Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Barthélemy. But travelers to the West Indies are not required to pay for their visas and they do not have to get them in advance. A visa will be issued free at the airport on arrival. These visas are valid only for the duration of one's stay on the island of destination. There are two ways to get visas to France: in person or by mail. When applying in person (you can go to any one of the 10 French consulates around the United States), you will need to submit a visa application, a color passport-size photo, two inches by two inches, your passport and another piece of identification containing a photograph, and a certified check, money order or cash. To use the mail, get an application from a travel agent or from an airline office. Send it with your current passport and a self-addressed, stamped envelope (for faster service use a prepaid express mail cover) and a money order (payable to "Consulat de France") to the nearest French consulate. Allow at least two weeks for processing. Consulates are in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, New Orleans, Puerto Rico and San Francisco. Visas are also available from the French Embassy in Washington. More information is available from the French Tourist Office (212-757-1125).

London Docklands Go Futuristic

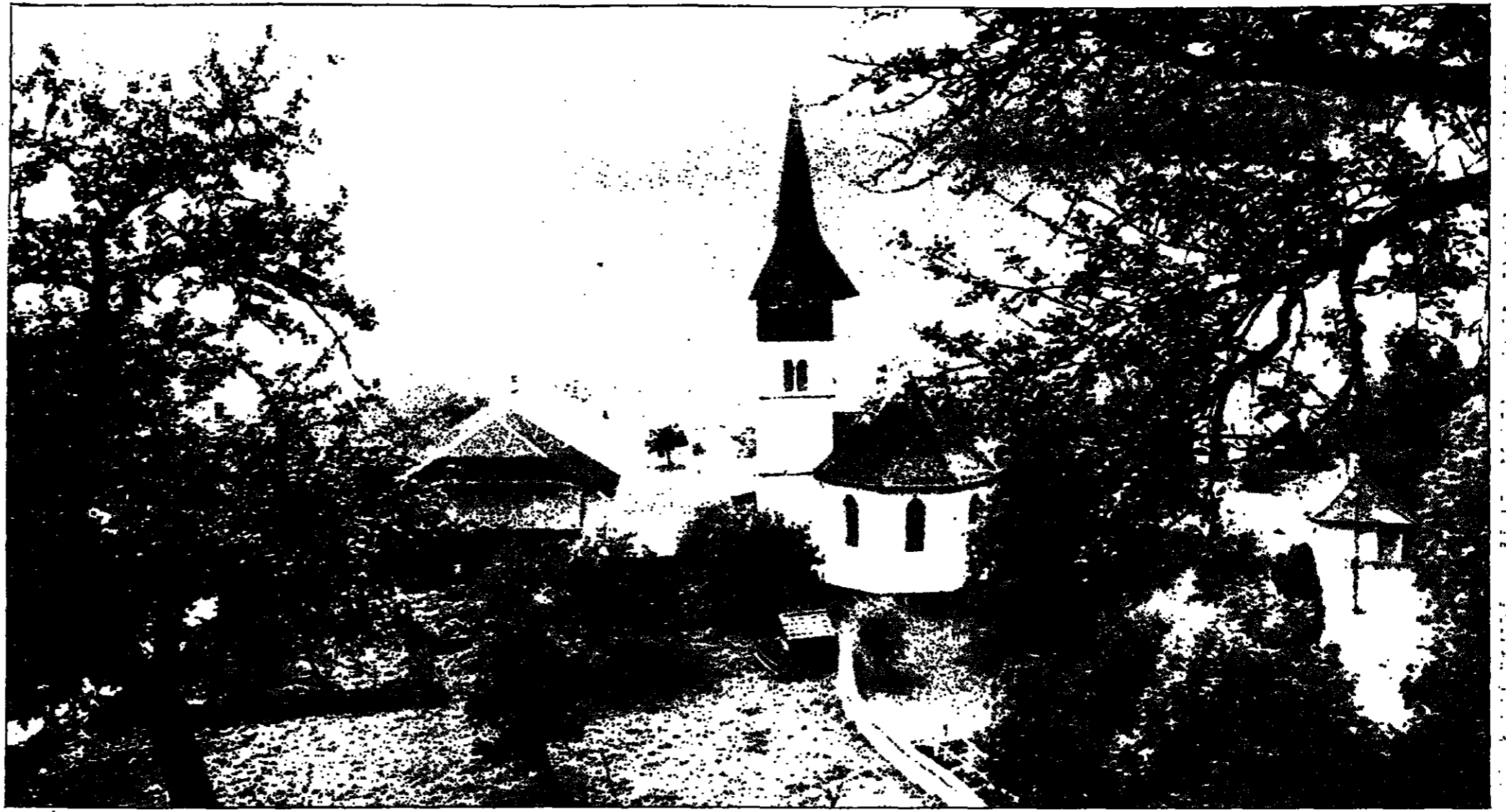
Queen Elizabeth II will open the £77 million Docklands Light Railway on July 30. Starting from Tower Gateway, a short distance from the Tower of London, driverless electric trams will operate a frequent service over the 12-kilometer (7.4-mile) route. There will be two other stops: at Stratford and at Island Gardens on the Isle of Dogs. From here, passengers can walk under the River Thames by means of a foot tunnel, to Greenwich, home of the National Maritime Museum.

Cottages on Rangoon's Royal Lake

Set in a mango grove on the shore of Royal Lake, eight new Burmese-style cottages, part of the Kandawgyi (pronounced Can-Doe-Ge) Hotel, recently opened in Rangoon. The cottages—two units to a building—are made of Burmese teak. Interiors are furnished in rattan, cane, wicker and bamboo. The bath of tile and marble sets a new luxury standard for Rangoon. And there is a kitchenette. Each unit has a screened porch, with a view across the lake to the Karweik restaurant and culture center. The cottages are about \$65 for one or two people. There are cheaper hotel rooms in the main building. Mailing address: Post Office Box 1467, Rangoon; telephone 82255, 82327 or 83925; Telex: HCTOCO 21330 BM.

On The Trail of the Danish Vikings

In the 9th and 10th centuries, Danish Vikings settled parts of eastern England and northern France. During June—a long route beginning in Copenhagen and proceeding along the coast of Elsinore and Paris—a 10-day tour will focus on this history. "The Viking Tour of Medieval Denmark, England and France" is organized and led by Peter Gravgaard, a Danish scholar who has taught at the University of Minnesota and Odense University in Denmark. Originating in Copenhagen June 5 and ending in Paris June 23, the tour is \$3,240 a person in double occupancy, including accommodations, breakfast and dinner daily, sightseeing, bus and ferryboat transportation, taxes, service charges and tips. Air fare is not included. Information is available from Plantagenet Tours, 85 The Grove Moor-down, Bournemouth, Dorset BH9 2TY, England; from the United States 800-521-4556.



The Village church at Trub in the Emmental region of Switzerland.

The Traditional Taste of Emmental

by Marcia R. Lieberman

EMMENTAL, Switzerland—Overshadowed by the nearby Alps, the Swiss Emmental region is undiscovered and completely unselfconscious. Although many people recognize Emmental as the proper name for what Americans call Swiss cheese, the region is little known outside Switzerland. Yet it's a place of gentle, rolling farmland, magnificent old farmhouses and villages so pretty that if they were, say, in the Cotswolds, they'd be buzzing with tourists and dotted with tearooms of conspicuous quaintness.

Emmental valleys are generally narrower than English ones, with more sharply defined hills, and the houses are made of pine, weathered to a deep velvet brown. Emmental villages are working agricultural communities; they are not, as is often the case in the south of England, showpiece villages for tourists, fashionable retirement spots, or bases for upscale city commuters.

Here is the landscape of children's picture books: soft round hills, curving roads, farmhouses surrounded by fruit trees. The farms, small by American standards, are scattered among the hills, within sight of each other. Each farm is an independent domain, almost self-sufficient, with land for pasture and crops, woods for winter fuel, a fruit orchard and vegetable garden. In this deeply pleasing countryside the star feature is the farmhouse, decked with flowers and supporting a roof of heroic proportions—surely among the most handsome farmhouses in the world. Each farmhouse sits between a garden of vegetables and flowers and an orchard of apple and cherry trees, and sometimes pear and plum as well. Everywhere there are signs of plenty: stuffed haylofts with grass bursting through the cracks, huge woodpiles, a profusion of vegetables and berries in the gardens, ripening fruit in the orchards.

The traditional Emmental farm consists of three buildings. The *Bauernhaus*, the largest, contains farmhouse, stables and a huge hayloft, united under an enormous roof that folds over the gabled ends and dips almost to the ground over the long sides of the house. The roof is the embodiment of shelter, enfolding humans, beasts and a winter's supply of fodder under its capacious embrace. Some Emmental houses are partially timbered, but most are made entirely of wood,

darkened with age to a rich, deep brown. Across the facade run tiers of balconies, often carved with folk-art patterns and hung with flowerboxes. On one of the long side walls a ramp leads to the hayloft, whose cavernous door is large enough to admit a loaded wagon of hay. Below the hayloft are the stalls and pens for horses, cows, pigs and other animals.

Behind the big house is a little one, the *Stockli*, or dovecote. In the Emmental, the farms are inherited by the youngest son. As the parents pass the farm on they move into this smaller house, near enough to help, but under another roof. Like the *Bauernhaus*, the *Stockli* is made of weathered wood and hung with flowers. The third building, near the *Stockli*, is the *Speicher*, or storehouse, often ingeniously carved and painted. The *Speicher* once contained everything of value to the family: heirlooms, precious cloth, dried meat and fruit, even family documents. Jeremiah Gotthelf, a 19th-century Emmental pastor who wrote stories about his native region, called the storehouse "the great treasury of a farm; consequently it usually stands a little removed from the house so that, if the house goes up in flames, it can still be saved, and when the house begins to burn the farmer shouts: 'Save the store, the other house doesn't matter so much.'" Today the *Speicher* is used mainly to store herbs, extra preserves and odds and ends.

In front of the *Bauernhaus*, just a few steps away, is a large kitchen garden, always beautifully tended, where the farmer's wife grows vegetables, berries and flowers, and nearby is a small orchard. Thus the farmhouse sits in the middle of a garden of plenty. Beyond the house and garden, the land is used for grazing and producing hay. While the mainstay of Emmental farming is the dairy herd, farmers often grow large crops of potatoes as well as wheat and other grains.

Although you can tour the Emmental by car, the best way to see it is on foot. If the Netherlands is the land of cyclists, Switzerland is the land of walkers; more than any other country in the world, Switzerland has been developed for walking. Not only the Alps but every region of the country is laced with trails. And the Emmental is a favorite region for Swiss walkers, who love to ramble here for a week, a weekend or even a day, as most of its trails can be covered on a day trip from Bern.

One of the most agreeable features of this country-

side is that the farms aren't kept at a distance from the tourist or the walker behind a fence. The great charm of walking through the region is that the trails link not only villages but also farms, leading across fields, pastures and woods, then winding right through farmyards and past farmhouse doors. A public footpath may pass between the farmhouse and the woods, then through the orchard. In the Emmental we have walked under cherry trees, with ladders propped against their trunks, the grass below strewn with fruit. During a long walk you can enjoy the solitude of woods and fields, and then the sight of families mowing, of farmers driving in their cows for the evening milking, of new bales of hay being loaded into haylofts. And hikers are welcome—the farmers will wave to you as you walk by.

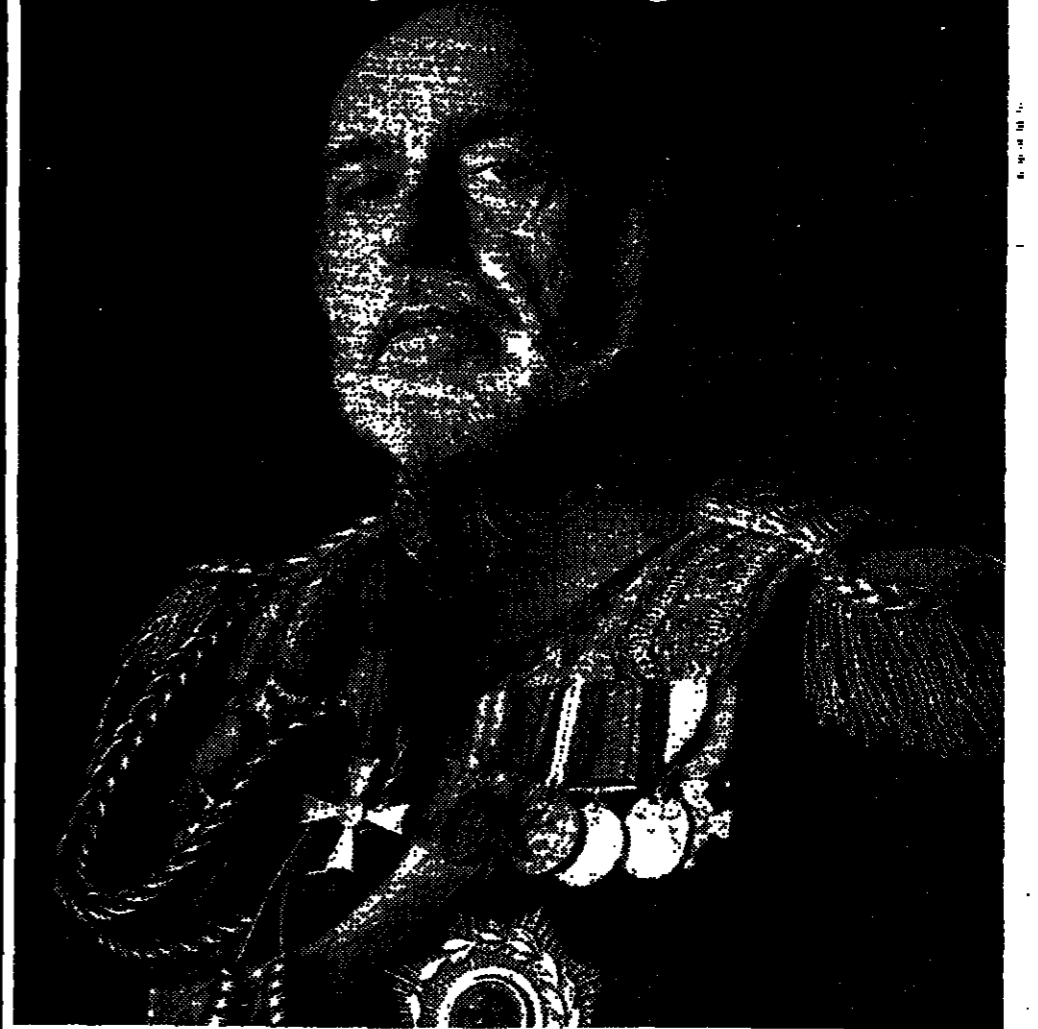
On one of our visits we were guests of the Langenegger family, who have farmed in the area for more than 550 years. In their farmhouse 10 people sit down every day at each meal, apart from any guests. This little community consists of Hansueli and Elsbeth Langenegger, their four children (aged 4 to 13), two apprentices—a young man learning farming and a young

woman who helps Elsbeth in the kitchen—and two elderly men, formerly hired hands for Hansueli and his father before him. They remain with the family as pensioners now, helping with the chores they can still manage. Sitting in the Langenegger kitchen, which is quiet and snug, and fragrant with the smell of simmering apples or fresh bread, you would never guess that just beyond the kitchen wall (a very stout one, with a lot of air space on the other side), are stalls and pens housing 18 cows, 50 pigs and several horses.

As Elsbeth showed us her cellar, we saw at once why an Emmental farm has traditionally been considered a little kingdom in itself. In one room she keeps a year's supply of apple cider, both sweet and hard, made on the farm from the Langeneggers' own apples. Some of the cider is stored in wooden barrels, the rest in huge glass jugs. Elsbeth explained that cider used to be heated and stored inside wooden casks, giving the cider a slightly woody taste, but that cider keeps better over the long winter when stored in glass. Near the cider racks were barrels of cherries, fermenting for Schnapps, also made on the farm. The Swiss govern-

Continued on page 8

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SHOPPING Kyoto's Classic Brushes

by Amanda Stinchecum

KYOTO—Because Kyoto was spared the bombings of World War II that devastated Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other Japanese cities, streets of dark old houses remain intact, pretty much as they were in the 19th century.

House-proud Kyoto-ites take care of their seemingly fragile wood, paper and plaster houses and the furnishings within the same way their ancestors have for hundreds of years, often using the same types of equipment, some of it still made by hand within the city. But young people have little desire to apply themselves to the demanding work of making these things, and in many cases the present generation of craftsmen may be the last.

If you cross the Sanjo Bridge over the Kamo River on the north side of the street, you can't help swerving toward Naito Rikimatsu Shoten. The display of cleaning utensils and brushes fills the bridge, storefront just west of the bridge, on what must be one of the most valuable properties in Kyoto. Brooms and brushes hang so thickly in the wide doorway that you have to duck under them to enter. The window is stocked with artists' and textile-dyers' brushes made of the hair of goats, deer and horses; hand-tied *shuro* or hemp palm brooms for sweeping *tatami*; matting, paper *shoji* screens and other

delicate surfaces; tightly bound cylinders of hemp palm for scouring and scrubbing. The store's cool, dark interior looks much as it must have when it was founded in 1818. Until the mid-1970s, all of the rich brown *shuro* brushes and brooms were made right here.

Since old Mr. Naito, who made them, died many years ago, each type of brush is now made by an artisan who specializes in a particular material (*shuro*, rice straw, or the like). There used to be more shops like this in Kyoto, but now there are only two or three. The craftsmen who make these wares are mostly in their 60s, and there are no younger ones to succeed them when they are gone, says Mr. Naito's daughter, who is taking over the business from her mother.

The variety of material, form and construction at Naito recalls an age when the tools of housekeeping and even of craft work were more specialized than they are today. The housekeepers and craftsmen who still use them seem to belong to an earlier time, when most Japanese lived in traditional homes, ate Japanese food served in Japanese-style utensils, wore kimonos and did not ride subways or bullet trains. One of the standard pieces of equipment still in every Japanese kitchen is a *tawashi*, a horsehair-knipped brush of *shuro* that just fits the hand: A *tawashi* is for scrubbing vegetables as well as pots and pans.

Naito carries two grades, with softer, lighter brown bristles or stiffer, dark bristles (\$1 to \$1.35). Kyoto kitchen aficionados insist that Naito's *tawashi* is different from and superior to any found in ordinary housewares stores.

Another inexpensive item, a perfect gift for a friend who appreciates good design, is a toilet brush. Naito sells two types: One, with a horseshoe-shaped brush and elegant speckled bamboo handle, is much like the familiar ones of nylon and plastic. The other, made of fiber taken from ferns, similar in appearance to *shuro* but stiffer, is shaped like the slender Japanese pipe, called a *kiseru*, that holds only a thimbleful of tobacco. The dark bristles are bound with shiny copper wire onto a naturally mottled bamboo handle. This masterpiece of color, form and texture costs \$2.75. The *kiseru* was originally made for scrubbing any rounded deep container, like the large ceramic jars that used to store sake or soy sauce, but since these are no longer common household utensils, many customers have adapted the *kiseru* to a more humble task.

The Japanese passion for bathing manifests itself here, too, in the form of body brushes to stimulate your circulation before a bath or to be used with soap and water. Two loops of white cotton cord allow you to flip the brush over your



Mrs. Ko Naito, owner of Naito Rikimatsu Shoten.

shoulder to scrub your back. The white bristles are softer than the dark brown *shuro* and better used dry. Wood-backed brushes with stiff, white vegetable-fiber or black horsehair bristles serve as hand brushes, body brushes or laundry brushes. Those with machine-set bristles are \$3.50, but those with

bristles set by hand, much more tightly packed are priced from \$13.50.
Amanda Mayer Stinchecum is currently studying ikat textiles in Japan on a grant from the Social Science Research Council. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER
Airlines Woo Travelers With A New Credit Card

by Roger Collis

A FICIONADOS of prestige plastic should consider making room in their wallets for a new charge card that is to be launched next month. Thirteen European airlines have formed a company to market AirPlus, a successor to the venerable UATP Air Travel Card, 50 years old last year. In addition to air tickets, AirPlus can be used to pay for hotels, restaurants, car rentals and rail travel. It has been designed as a smart card for future automated ticketing machines. What's more, AirPlus claims that there's no spending limit. AirPlus is a powerful challenge to the major card companies from whom the airlines expect to claw back some of the commission they are paying on purchases of air tickets. (According to the Association of European Airlines, to which the 13 AirPlus carriers belong, 20 percent of its 20 member airlines' sales are accounted for by credit cards; this is expected to rise to 40 percent by 1990.) They also hope to gain a share of the action in the cashless society.

on volume and payment terms. Bank cards, such as Visa and MasterCard, charge less than charge cards, such as Diners and American Express. According to Frank Ebbschhausen, the manager for credit card sales at Lufthansa in Frankfurt, the AirPlus commission is somewhere in between. Huemer won't say what it is except that "it's closer to that of Amex and Diners." Apart from the prestige of unlimited credit, what does AirPlus have to offer the business traveler? Says Colin Evans, chief executive of the International Airline Passengers Association in London, "It's interesting but a bit vague at the moment. I expect they'll add more and more benefits once they've got people used to it and have more names and addresses. One hopes the airlines will pass the benefits of lower commissions on to the passenger, but I don't think they will." Standard AirPlus benefits are barely in line with other major cards. A cash advance of \$200 a day and an emergency check cashing facility of up to \$500 at participating airlines' offices compares with being able to cash personal checks for up to \$5,000 with an American Express Gold Card (every seven days in the U.S., every 21 days abroad) and \$500 a day cash with a Visa Premier Card. According to Huemer, the "baseline" automatic insurance with AirPlus is 100,000 Euro-currency units (with an option to increase up to 500,000 ECU) for death or disability. Swissair has boosted it to 250,000 Swiss francs (about \$165,000) up to an optional maximum of 750,000 Swiss francs. This compares with Diners' free comprehensive travel insurance at home and overseas (\$100,000 for personal accident and \$100,000 medical expenses). The prime value of AirPlus for the corporation and the traveler is the facility to control business expenses. Says Kurt Kummer, manager of credit cards at Swissair in Zurich, "We show 11 elements on our billing system, which is adapted to individual needs. A firm can see in detail what it spends on hotels, air transactions such as ticket number, kind of tariff, routing sold with which airlines; car rentals, expenses broken down by cardholder or cost center and so on. Cardholders have the option of paying monthly, weekly, fortnightly or on a fixed date." According to Huemer, the main thrust of AirPlus promotion is to corporations to buy cards for designated executives. Travel agents are also being invited to issue AirPlus cards carrying their name to their customers. But the initial response from agents is not enthusiastic. Many see AirPlus as a way for airlines to obtain information about passengers and sell tickets direct to them. Independent travelers will find it hard, but not impossible to get AirPlus cards. According to both Ebbschhausen at Lufthansa and Huemer at Swissair, credit checks will be rigorous.

Suburban London's Historic 'Home'

by Paula Davies

LONDON — The room is large, light and prettily furnished. A vase of flowers and a bowl of fruit, mineral water and a tin of homemade biscuits await the guest. The bathroom has not only the usual bits and pieces, but also a full-size toothbrush and paste, as well as seltzer, Band-Aids and tampons. A VIP suite in a smart hotel? Not at all. This is one of the two guest rooms in bed-and-breakfast accommodations in the London suburb of Ealing. Although the cost, at £22.80 (\$36.70), is only about one-tenth that of a grand hotel, this is no ordinary guesthouse. No. 52 Mount Park Road is listed in "The Historic Hotels of London," a highly selective and somewhat eclectic guide that also looks at such grand hotels as the Connaught and Dorchester. Many businessmen and tourists are beginning to look for a home rather than a hotel; for personal warmth and welcome instead of the ubiquitous, impersonal hotels that are the same world over. But Ealing? Dubbed the "Queen of the Suburbs" in the 1880s when its Victorian villas were built, Ealing was once one of London's many satellite villages and a market garden for the City in Elizabethan times. Famous in the 1950s for quintessentially English comedy films from Ealing Studios, the area is now one of those unexceptional suburbs, where ordinary families live and which tourists seldom see. However, like other parts of London, much of Ealing is now a conservation area, and many of the houses, including No. 52, were built for substantial Victorian businessmen who took the hansom cabs to the new railway station on their way to work in the city. Now the cabs are modern, and Ealing Broadway station is on the subway system, half an hour from the center of town. But the cobblestones are still set around the station, and nothing seems to have changed the Victorian peace of the wide, tree-lined street where No. 52 stands. Set back from the road, the house is solidly Victorian, with huge, high-ceilinged rooms, wide staircase and large, rose-filled garden. The country-house furniture mixes well with the lace and embroidered cushions and rugs, not to mention the heirlooms, that decorate the house. There is an air of class but unpretentious English taste that extends to the big kitchen with its gleaming copper pans and old-fashioned Aga cooker. It is a very private house, furnished with love and care. So why bother to take in guests? The owners, Paddy and Judith O'Hagan, who have two sons of 11 and 9, thought carefully before opening their home to strangers. But Judith wanted an independent income without having to leave home and they both like staying "with people like us." "I am extremely gregarious," said Paddy, an actor turned craft-teacher who plays the

host's part to perfection. "Most hotels are impersonal and unless you can afford the greatest you might as well stay in someone's home. We are trying to make it, not the same as home for that would be impossible, but the nearest people can get to staying with friends." Their guests are well-traveled, independent and looking for something different. There was the peripatetic financial director who complained that he usually spent most evenings in a hotel bar with no one to talk to. "He told us he probably wouldn't be in for supper," said Judith. "But soon he would come rushing 'home' for a meal and a chat." This can be supper for around \$8 or a full-blown dinner party from £12 up. "We don't make money on the evening meal which everyone eats together but it creates the homey atmosphere we want," said Judith. It gets even more homey when the children, Fiann and Dickon, join in. "They love it," said Judith. "It has been very good for them to meet real Americans and not just the stereotypes they see on television. There was the officer from a nuclear submarine who parried their questions about it with the remark, 'that's classified,' even to the amount of chips consumed on board. And there was the engineer building a bridge in



Nothing seems to have changed the Victorian peace of the street where No. 52 stands. The house is solidly Victorian, with huge high-ceilinged rooms, wide staircase and large, rose-filled garden.

Alaska who turned our dining table into a model suspension bridge and taught the boys all about wind-flows and the chill factor." The dinner on my visit was as good if not better, and certainly more original than all but the best London hotels. There is no choice, but then there is none when you dine with friends. We ate a delicious celeriac and basil soup, followed by beef olives with four perfectly cooked vegetables and a superb home-made orange ice cream served with chocolate and orange sauce. There were drinks before dinner in the comfortable

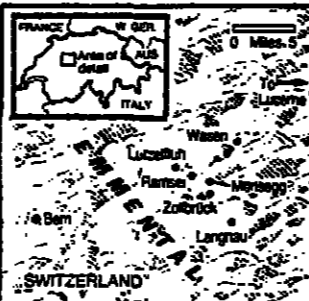
drawing room, wine with the meal in the candlelit dining room, followed by cheese and coffee. It was more than satisfactory, as was the formidable English breakfast. So much so that the American visitors we met were planning to alter their itinerary to return. "That is not at all unusual," said Judith, "but if they want to go on to a similar home, I can telephone ahead and make a booking. It is like being part of a very nice club to which you can send your friends." The club in her case is Wolsey Lodge, a marketing group whose brochure lists 97

homes from Scotland to Cornwall. All are inspected regularly to maintain standards, and the company will continue bookings if necessary. Contact Wolsey Lodge, 17 Chapel Street, Bideston, Southport, Merseyside, L35 2EP, England. The company's booklet, "Welcome to an Englishman's Home," is published by the British Tourist Authority for distribution overseas. "The Historic Hotels of London," by Wendy Arnold, is published by Thomas & Hudson, £5.95. Paula Davies is a London-based journalist.

Emmental

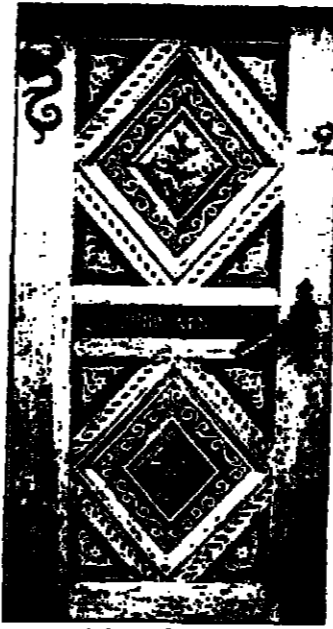
ment allows farmers to distill three liters of alcohol for every cow they own. This Schnapps allowance is based on the dairy herd because when an Emmental cow calves, the farmer gives her a mixture of one half liter each of Schnapps and coffee, as a restorative. "And also," Elisabeth told us, "if a cow has stomach problems, we give her Schnapps." In another cellar room are racks of jars containing a year's supply of jam, preserved fruits and vegetables, pickles and relishes, raspberry syrup — all made with products of the farm. Downstairs as well is the wooden tub in which they scrub the hair off slaughtered pigs. The Langeneggers kill two every winter and make their own sausage. Elisabeth showed us a machine for kneading bread: every 10 days she bakes a dozen big loaves and also various Kuechen — cookies with fruit or cheese, and finger-shaped cakes that taste like doughnuts. And she showed us the churn with which she sometimes makes her own butter. Emmental farm families rise early. On every farm the cows are milked at 5:15 and then driven out to graze. (Guests can stay in bed a little longer and watch the second milking at 5 P.M.) One of the men brings the morning's milk over to the Chast — the Swiss dialect word for cheese dairy, where milk is turned into Emmental cheese. The cheese is not mass-produced at a

giant factory; instead, there are several dozen of these small dairies all over the Emmental, each employing two or three people. (If you want to visit a Chast and watch the cheese-making process, the farm family you stay with or the Langnau tourist office can make arrangements.) At 7 A.M., after two hours of work — the pigs and other animals must be fed after the cows are tended — the family gathers in the wood-paneled kitchen and sits down to a breakfast table laid with Elisabeth's bread, butter, homemade jam and cheese. The table is laid in front of the window, with a view of fields and apple trees. Elisabeth and her apprentice cook on a big wood stove, using a small electric stove on warm summer days. Firewood is stacked in a great open cabinet in the kitchen, near the pantry, which is painted with folk-art designs. The work after breakfast depends on the season and the weather. While the two pensioners clean the barn, the others harvest on fair days, repair farm machinery or wash the cows on rainy ones. Potatoes are harvested in the morning, wheat only in the afternoon, when the dew has evaporated. The potatoes are sorted out — the larger ones kept for the family's use, the small ones stored for seed and broken potatoes fed to the cows. There are other crops to plant or harvest: rye or barley and corn, which they grind up and make into pellets for the animals. The most important crop, though, is the grass, upon which the whole enterprise de-



Continued from page 7

pends. During the summer the grass is mown several times for winter hay, then it must be tossed and dried and baled and loaded into the hayloft in the Bauernhaus. On some farms part of the hay is stored in silos, but this silage, which is slightly fermented, may not be fed to cows whose milk will be used for Emmental cheese. Lunch is ready at 11:30; the table is covered with food and the farm crew is ravenous. At one lunch we began with vegetable soup, followed by hot casseroles, noodles baked with grated Emmental cheese and sliced sausage, and green beans cooked with a slab of bacon. At every meal pitchers of both sweet and hard cider are passed around the table. Elisabeth has recently started to grow zucchini, and she served a tasty curried zucchini relish, a recipe she devised herself. Her delicious bread was handed around and a large salad followed the hot dishes. At another meal she served Rosli, the traditional Swiss potato dish like a large, crisp pancake, and fresh spinach. Nearly everything we ate was produced on the farm. Work continues immediately after lunch. Besides the home farm the Langeneggers own an Alp, a summer farm at a higher elevation, where they send their heifers to graze in the summer. Once or twice a week someone goes up to the Alp to clear weeds, pull up stones and check on the heifers. And there's work to do in the forest; every Emmental farmer grows not only his food but also his fuel, and every farm has a wood. The Langeneggers cut down between 50 and 100 trees a year, keeping enough to burn and selling the rest. Meanwhile, Elisabeth not only prepares meals and preserves food but also plants and tends the garden, which is no mere pastime since it feeds the family. It is full of vegetables, herbs and such fruits as strawberries, raspberries and red currants, and also, like every Emmental farm garden, of flowers. During the major harvest season,



Carved Speicher door.

Elisabeth helps the men in the fields. Throughout Switzerland during the mowing season, entire families — men and women, children and grandparents — gather to mow and tend the grass that will feed their livestock through the winter. On small farms, or ones with steep slopes, scythes are used. At 4 P.M., the family gathers again for a snack of bread and cheese, tea or cold milk. The evening meal, served at 6:30, is very much like lunch, with soup again ("for the hardworking men," Elisabeth explained), a potato dish, meat and salad, coffee and fruit tart or cookies. Despite her daunting routine, Elisabeth has time for a hobby: she restores the old painted chests and cupboards called Bauernmalerei that still furnish many farmhouses. These are painted in a primitive, folk-art style with images of farmers and their wives, animals, fruit and flowers. The Langenegger house has several such pieces. You can also expect to find old tiled stoves built into the walls of these farmhouses, with a seat where in times past the family used to sit for extra warmth. When we visited the Langeneggers, in August, herbs were laid out to dry on the seat of the living-room stove. Outside the Langeneggers' kitchen door is a cobbled alley leading to the cow stalls behind the living quarters and the pig pens across the way. Cowbells are hung over the door, and next to the doorstep we saw a row of rubber boots and a large jar of red and yellow gladiolus. Boots and flowers — practicality and charm — aptly symbolize the Emmental farm.

FOOD
Back to Bistro

NEW YORK — As love affairs go, it's been a brief one. Just as Manhattan diners were developing an appetite for Buffalo chicken wings and Cajun marlin, five-alarm chili and lobster club sandwiches, they turned around and have quietly, almost unconsciously, gone back to eating French. All over Manhattan, the restaurants that are drawing raves, crowds, and return visits are the new wave of French bistros, where diners thrive on choucroute and cassoulet, onion soup and steaks in vinaigrette. This doesn't mean that the all-American yuppie palaces that began popping up a few years ago are on the auction block. Ernie's and America, Arizona 206 and Tenarkana, with their encyclopedic menus and sometimes bizarre concoctions, are still doing fine. But the trend is away from big, noisy, overdesigned, ballroom-size dining halls, and back to small, intimate, frankly comfortable French. No matter that for a brief, patriotic time, even the most ardent

PATRICIA WELLS
Francophiles were noisily abandoning steak frites in favor of tacos and guacamole, and Lillet for Kentucky bourbon. Now it is time to get back to basics, to food that fits a need, that's more satisfying. Suddenly, meat is back, big portions are in style, and in beautiful is the drink of the hour. Some of it has to do with a quiet lust for what seems like simpler times or to a romantic longing for la vie de bohème. Americans are slowly discovering that meat does not kill and dieting is no fun. (As one diner was recently quoted as saying: "If you give up everything you love in life, and go around eating poached blowfish, why live?") Of the half-dozen bistro-style restaurants sampled recently, the best of the lot include the noisy, bustling Quatorze and the amusing, unusual Florent. Both were born of a desire to fulfill what the owners felt was need for a return to no-frills, satisfying food and limited, familiar menus. Florent Morellet, a Frenchman who has lived in New York for 10 years, wanted to open a restaurant in a place that already had some history and character. He found his dream in the old R & L restaurant, a classic 1940s coffee shop in the gritty Lower West Side-Bohemia meat district. Here, in an almost nostalgic, Art Deco setting — which Morellet hopes will remind diners of the old central Paris food market, Les Halles — he serves a personalized interpretation of French bistro fare, with a small invasion of American favorites. Yes, this is another form of restaurant as theater, but there is at least a serious attempt to serve good food with flavor, something sorely ignored here in recent years. At Florent, the most popular items are the soups (gratinated onion, of course), superb bouillon noir (blood sausage), a series of gratins, and four, there's a familiar litany of daily offerings, including pot au feu, choucroute and what Morellet calls "a sort of bouillabaisse." He says he intentionally avoided creating a restaurant that would survive only in "an alcoholic environment." Thus, he serves no whiskey or people don't drink at the bar here; they eat at the counter, seated on the old-fashioned plastic-covered stools. Quatorze also appeals to those searching for an unpretentious touch of France in Manhattan. The owner, Mark Di Giulio — who opened Brooklyn's Bridge Café in 1979 — and his partner, Peter Melzer, were looking for a restaurant that was an antidote to the over-complicated, nouvelle cuisine-inspired food of recent years. So Quatorze, an unadorned and lively spot decorated with huge French posters, serves up gargantuan platters of authentic choucroute, an impeccable and soothing navarin d'agneau, superb American oysters on the vinaigrette. The wine list is particularly well chosen, and includes hot, peppery, little-known French reds, like Fugères from the Langnedoc region, and some fine but not yet overpopularized Rhone Valley wines, such as Gigondas, Cornas and Châteauneuf-du-Pape. "The best compliment of all is that waiters and chefs, like Gilbert Le Come of Beauvallon, come here to eat steak on their night off," Di Giulio says. Restaurants: Florent, 69 Gustave Street, New York, tel: (212) 989-5779. Open 24 hours daily. No credit cards. From \$10 to \$30 a person, including wine, tax and tip. Quatorze, 340 West 14th Street, New York, tel: (212) 206-7006. Open daily, except Saturday and Sunday at lunch. Credit card. American Express. About \$40 a person, including wine, tax and tip.

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by Robert
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TRAVEL

Catching the Spirit Of Hedonistic Rio

by Robert del Quiaro

RIO DE JANEIRO — The first sight of Rio de Janeiro — for preference from the air as dawn reaches from the ocean over Brazil's most famous city — strikes the spirit the way only Sydney and New York can. Sydney for the breathtaking location, New York for all the moving and shaking going on down there. Rio for both.

The northern hemisphere has been brought up, largely by Hollywood, to believe that Rio is the place that makes any holiday's dreams come true — and does so this side of bankruptcy. The main fount of ecstasy is taken to be Carnival — the annual juggernaut of earthly delights that always sends a clutch of heart attack cases to their maker. This is not a bad way to go. Although the fun lacks refinement, it is taken at full tilt for about a week, at the end of which the city and its people are like a rag wet with blood, sweat, tears and laughter.

Like Easter, Carnival is a movable feast that peaks each Shrove Tuesday (in 1988 that's Feb. 16), by which time... well, one American student said she watched the going-on at one fancy-dress party. "Wow, it's amazing. Everybody gets laid in Brazil!"

For the tourist, Carnival is most easily sampled as a show — the parade of sumptuous floats, drummers and dancers that, on four successive nights, writhes along the purpose-built Sambódromo — stark, stadium-style terraces ranged the length of a broad, paved strip of concrete with floodlight towers and swarms of TV crews whose employers are the event's main paymasters these days.

Even if the social satire in the songs and trappings passes you by, the nights of spectacle are worth sending the bucks down your well of stamina. A big bucket. I waited at about 4 A.M. during one parade that had started on schedule just after sunset, going home to catch some sleep and waking at about 11 A.M. to find the spectacle still going on, with paraders and spectators alike frying unaided in temperatures at 45 degrees Centigrade (113 degrees Fahrenheit).

I think the best way to pick the winter is to concentrate on the drumming. This also helps to stay sane those of us to whom the nasal impact of 200, 300 even 400 drummers (in each school) bawling away sounds, at first, like all the blacksmiths in Hell being let out together. Relax, let the samba into your head and you'll feel the lift and coherence of a well-drilled bateria (corps of drummers). They are sustaining an irresistible dance beat, with drums they have to carry while dancing in formation along a half mile of concrete on one of the hottest nights of the year. Keeping one eye on the band master, they dodge the topless dancers wriggling at it in and out of their ranks pursued by hussies.

There's also plenty of engaging behavior before the parade as the schools (eight or 10 each night) form up, mount their floats and prepare to give their all. The hassle of getting my press pass was made more than worthwhile. I got a close-up view of the sulphurous staves, supported by much hawking and spitting, directed by a magnificent squad of black women dancers — flanks gleaming, eyes flashing, leered right up for the night of the year when they strut their very best stuff — at the two famous white model girls brought in by the school's gambling-boss patrons to attract TV and press attention. The pair twinkled at the last minute to their up-staging spots on the front of the float.

No question who would be sliding under the communal tarp afterwards, and who would be showering in a Copacabana dip.

stimulants that come powdered and more expensive. The best way for the visitor to get to grips with Carnival is to buy a ticket for one of the balls — all-night thrashers in a hotel ballroom — the best of which are put on by the gay crowd. The gays have come out something amazing in the last few years in Rio, New York and California chapters send charter flights. Many of the seeming girls frolicking all over are transsexuals (transvestites). Impressions of Paris notwithstanding, all the Brazilian events haven't emigrated to the Bois de Boulogne. Careful: AIDS has reached Rio, too.

If the Carnival ball, especially in the later stages, becomes too sweaty and gross for you, take a break at an outdoor street party, have a few beers and dance a few steps with the locals. Keep your wits about you, though, even if your fancy dress disguises the fact that you're a foreigner (see advice below).

Carnival doesn't last forever. The very word means farewell to meat, to the flesh, although I doubt Rio will ever say goodbye to that. Listen to the bunch of foreign businessmen arriving at the airport and scoffing at the idea that they might have brought their wives. "To Rio?"

The obvious male foreigner circulating downtown soon finds out what this is all about, even if he hasn't come with his mind already on SWOOSH. With the briefest, give-us-a-break pout at the head waiter, they've sipped a bangled arm each through his all of a sudden as he was gazing at the menu of the restaurant he found on page...

Before you curl your lip, remember that these are poor girls from the favelas (shanties) that, from the distance of the beach, look pretty clinging to the sides of the mountains. The foreigner could be the real ticket.

Then again, a poor South American city is a cheap city for us from where the dollars, pounds, francs and yen grow strong. A three-star hotel room for \$15 a night is no problem most of the year, January and Carnival being busier. A light lunch at one of the hundreds of corner bars can be had for \$2.50 — and a capella graduate for even less at one place on the Avenida Copacabana as the counter-hand takes your tip, sings out its value and the entire staff choruses well-practiced thanks. Brazil's cultural melting pot — Portuguese, Spanish, African, Italian, Japanese, German — makes for a variety of cooking pots.

I'm leading you down a shady path here but be advised that, depending on the fevers and calms of a memorial money market, the paralelo (black market) rates for foreign money can be as much as 25 percent more in the visitor's favor than the official rate.

The cambista (currency dealer) is scared of being burgled and of being raided by the feds, so you face interrogation by intercom and scrutiny by close-circuit TV as you explain your business at the door of an unmarked office suite. Go with someone known to the staff or be ready with an explanation in Portuguese as to how you got the address. Failing that, most hotels will give you a fair-to-middling paralelo rate. It's the yankee dollar, in cash, that whistles loudest in Brazil.

Rio was always compact, making the most of the bits of land between the mountains and the sea. Now its smart Metrô (underground railway), where a 12-journey ticket costs only \$1.50, makes the going even easier, though it's closed on Sundays. The southern section terminates at Botafogo, where a connecting bus service takes you on to the beaches of Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon.

What with the undertow close to the sand, the sea is mainly for looking at from the beach, where the been seen in tangas (those dental floss bikinis) and macho pouches jostle with the tanning, soccer and volleyball. Even the standard procedure of standing in the shallows and tipping water over each other to cool off has its drawbacks where the



Rio de Janeiro: breathtaking panorama.

Crosses, which they mostly are by comparison. That means, say nothing because anyone who doesn't live there would never manage enough Rio slang to pass for a carioca, especially when looking down the barrel of a .38.

No wonder Christ the Redeemer, who spreads his arms over Rio from atop Corcovado and gives the city its emblem to the world, withdraws into the clouds now and then.

By the way, I don't believe — especially since I had to interpret for a Brazilian and a Colombian in a Rio store — that you can get by in Spanish in Brazil. You're more likely to find someone who can manage in English, the learning of which is an obsession with promotion-minded Brazilians. "Inglês é bom negócio, né?" ("English is good business, isn't it?") they ask. Reassure them, whatever you think of woodoo economics or Thatcherite pragmatism.

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pollution is gaining. The western beaches, more open to the sea (such as Barra da Tijuca, Gáves, Leblon and Ipanema), are generally better in this respect than those further into the bay (Copacabana, Botafogo and Flamengo).

After a while, Rio gets on my nerves with its article of faith that, if your surface and your subcutaneous aren't fascinating and firm, then you're out of favor.

Rio is the cultural capital of Brazil — outside the southern summer's dog days — with dance, opera and concerts abounding. But the preening doesn't let up at such events.

Museum-goers can find relief at the Belas Artes, Brazil's top establishment art gallery, but the day out that pieces me together in Rio is a trip up to the old district of Santa Theresa, aiming for the little Chácara do Céu gallery. There is a succession of well-chosen temporary exhibitions and the permanent pleasures include works by Matisse, Monet, Picasso — and a spare and perfect Modigliani that has maximum tonic effect in a city that tends to go over the top.

Clatter into Santa Theresa on the bonde (streetcar), so called because the line was

built with money raised by bonds issued in London, up winding streets with flowering walls, from its start downtown near the sawn-off pyramid of the new cathedral.

As a vertigo sufferer, I don't look down during the first two minutes of the ride as the bonde travels a narrow viaduct without parapet. One sneeze would surely take the whole caboodle over the edge.

One branch of the line (the tram/streetcar that says P. Mattos on the front) ends in a little square where stands the Maçã Dourada (Golden Apple) restaurant (closed Mondays, lunches at weekends only). It is run by an American woman known to all as Dona Diana and a fount of information and goodwill. Stroll down there from the Chácara do Céu, ask Betty at the bar to mix you a caipirinha de cachaca (white rum with ice and lemon), order the cook's special and round off a restoration.

Brazil is not far off the size of the continental U.S. and a visitor wanting to see more than Rio might well buy an air pass (for 21 days usually) before arrival. Efficient internal air services can take you to São Paulo, the business center, Brasília, the federal capital, the (drinkable nowadays) wine and cattle

country of the far south, the waterfalls and wildlife near the frontiers with Bolivia and Paraguay, the old churches of Ouro Preto, vast empty beaches and candomblé (African religious rites) of the northeast, and the Amazon jungle.

This last is best in the dry season (April to October), and offers one of the most stunning natural phenomena I've ever seen, near the city of Manaus, where the River Solimões and the River Negro meet. For miles the two vast bodies of water flow side by side, the brown of the one not mixing with the black of the other, like two superbly endowed but hesitant lovers, until suddenly the waters do merge and, a thousand miles from the Atlantic, the mighty Amazon is on its way. This should be closely witnessed, bobbing about on the great congress in a little riverboat.

Brazil is the foreign place that comes to my thoughts most often. For us from the north its magic is that of a society still forming, the fluidity making for many errors but for happy possibilities and improvisations. We've peaked; they're still rising.

Robert del Quiaro is a London-based journalist specializing in South American affairs.



Carnival doesn't last forever.

Some beaches are better than others.

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That's right... you can win millions by picking your own numbers playing Lotto 6/49—Canada's most popular Government Lottery. In fact, last year Lotto 6/49 paid out \$354,736,589.00 in ALL CASH PRIZES. And it's all free of Canadian taxes. There are two draws each week for a grand prize guaranteed to be not less than \$1,000,000.00 with many millions more in secondary prizes. Grand prizes often run into the millions and have been as high as \$13,890,588.80. Imagine what you could do with that much cash! This is your opportunity to find out because now you can play the lottery that's making so many millionaires in Canada.

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PRIZE BREAKDOWN (Actual Sample of One Draw) Table with columns for Prize, No. of Prizes, and Prize Value.

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TECHNOLOGY

New Service Reduces Cost Of Access to Data Bases

By CHRISTOPHER BOIAN

PARIS — Personal computer owners who subscribe to such data-base services as Mead Corp.'s Nexis or Dow Jones & Co.'s DowPhone have long lamented the gap between the easy portability of computers and the prohibitively high cost of getting at data when traveling.

But now, a five-year-old Swiss company says it can make the link for the cost of a local phone call in any of several major cities around the globe.

"With our card and the necessary hardware, our customers can gain access to virtually any authorized data base in the world just by being near a telephone," said Roland Meylan, president of Compagnie de Communication Comco SA, a Zurich-based concern specializing in communications technology.

The product 'combines several communications technologies in a simplified package.'

According to industry experts, Comco's service is the first of its kind to employ a plastic card with a built-in microcomputer chip, usually referred to as the "smart card," for use in conjunction with a portable personal computer, a modem and a specially designed card "reader" for telecommunications purposes.

The service relies on the state-owned telecommunications systems in several countries called "packet-switching networks," such as France's TRANSPAC, that are already in place.

"Packet-switching" is the generic name for a way of transmitting data that involves grouping a number of separate transmissions with a common destination and moving them as a unit.

While packet-switching networks utilize some of the same technologies that telephone and telex networks use, including fiber optic cables and communications satellites, they are independent networks designed strictly for transmitting encoded data and are not as susceptible to transmission disruptions.

"We use this form of data transmission simply because it is by far the cheapest and most reliable way to move information," Mr. Meylan said. "What we have is a product that tries to combine several of the most efficient communications technologies in a simplified package."

THE USE of Comco's service is relatively simple: The customer inserts the smart card into a "reader," dials a telephone number that establishes the connection with a Comco computer and punches the "enter" key on the portable computer. The instructions and options encoded on the card then appear on the computer's screen, telling the customer how to access a host computer.

"In essence we are selling a service," explained Mr. Meylan. "The smart card is the key ingredient of this service. It is the device that makes a fairly complicated and time-consuming procedure much easier to perform."

By using its own computers, called "gateways," to act as intermediaries between individual customers and the established packet-switching networks in several countries, Comco claims to be able to reduce telecommunications costs by up to 60 percent.

Customers, in addition to paying for what is usually a local call, purchase "tax units," which are spent each time the card is used to gain access to a Comco computer. A minimum of 200 units must be purchased each time the customer renews his subscription at a cost of 50 Swiss centimes each, or a total of 100 Swiss francs (about \$66).

So far Comco has installed "gateway" computers in London, Paris, Amsterdam and Geneva, at a total cost of 500,000 Swiss francs, and expects to have one in place West Germany this month, according to Mr. Meylan. It is also close to having computers in several cities in the United States and Asia, he said.

IMF Says Growth Will Slow

Predicts Global Rate of 2.7%

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund said Thursday that it expects the rate of world economic growth to slow to 2.7 percent this year, from 2.9 percent last year and 3.1 percent in 1985.

The forecast is disappointing for those economic policymakers who had hoped growth would provide an easy answer to the Third World debt crisis and mounting trade tensions.

Those topics are dominating discussions of the Fund's annual and central bankers at IMF and World Bank meetings in Washington this week.

The growth rate for industrial countries' gross national product, the total value of all goods and services, is expected to slow to 2.3 percent this year, compared with 2.4 percent in 1986, the IMF said.

For the developing countries, growth of gross domestic product, which does not include income from abroad, is expected to slow to 3 percent from 3.5 percent.

The poorest countries had hoped that new vitality in the industrial countries brought on by a sharp decline in oil prices would assist their economic recovery and help them cope with growing debt.

Economic analysts and the IMF have said for some time that growth rates of around 3 percent for the industrial world and 4 percent to 4.5 percent for developing countries would be needed to keep the debt crisis from turning into a rout.

IMF officials say that progress can be made below these levels but it is much more difficult.

Debtors countries look to the wealthier states for markets for their products as well as financial assistance, so slow growth in the industrial nations means less money flowing into the Third World.

The U.S. economy, which is in its fifth year of expansion, has been a key market for developing countries, but the IMF forecasts that the U.S. economy will grow by only 2.3 percent this year.

Japanese Funds Flow Faster to U.S.



Despite Dollar's Fall Against Yen

By Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Over the past two years, the dollar's unrelenting decline has cost Japanese investors huge paper losses in the value of their various holdings in the United States. But they are not selling off.

Quite the contrary, according to the Commerce Department, the Japanese are stepping up the flow of their money into the U.S. economy.

This is happening even as Americans fear that a continuing decline of the dollar might finally prompt the Japanese to pull out funds that have been a vital prop to the economy. That fear became especially strong after President Ronald Reagan's announcement of trade sanctions against some Japanese products sent the dollar into a new plunge last week.

The Japanese themselves say that over the long run they will continue to invest in the United States because it represents a haven and the best long-term return obtainable anywhere for their earnings from U.S. trade.

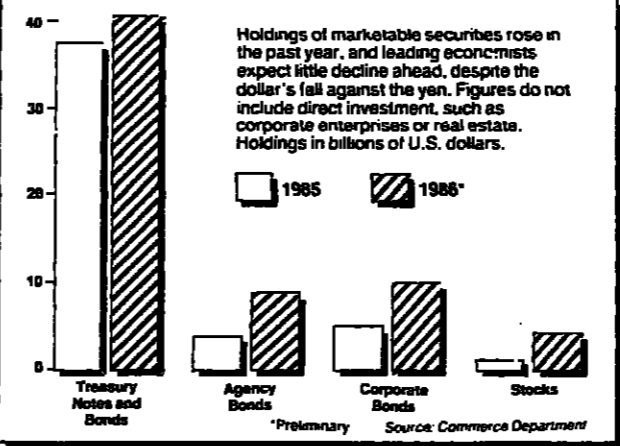
The dollar's fall, however, is drastically changing the mix of American bonds, corporate stocks, factories and property that the Japanese hold.

Since last month, American and Japanese traders say, almost no new money has gone into government securities, particularly Treasury bonds and notes. Japan's huge purchases of these securities in the last few years have helped to finance the federal budget deficit and thereby dampen U.S. interest rates.

Instead, the flow is into stocks — in a market that has soared nearly 27 percent since the beginning of the year — and into direct investment in factories, commercial real estate and other businesses. This shift is putting upward pressure on interest rates and provoking changes in some sectors of the domestic economy.

Japanese investment in the United States now totals \$135 billion, greater than that of any other nation, according to Commerce Department figures.

Growing Japanese Investments in U.S.



Holdings of marketable securities rose in the past year, and leading economists expect little decline ahead, despite the dollar's fall against the yen. Figures do not include direct investment, such as corporate enterprises or real estate. Holdings in billions of U.S. dollars.

EC to Investigate Chip 'Dumping' By Japanese

BRUSSELS — The European Community said Thursday it would investigate industry complaints that Japan was selling computer chips in Europe at unfairly low prices, an issue also at the heart of the trade dispute between the Washington and Tokyo.

The EC's executive Commission, which is empowered to act on trade matters for the 12 member governments, said it had seen "sufficient elements of proof" to justify opening an inquiry into the sale of the chips, or semiconductors.

The investigation will be limited to a type of computer memory chip known as EPROM, or electronically programmable read-only memory, the commission said.

If the investigation concludes that Japan has been selling the chips at unfairly low prices, the Europeans are considered likely to retaliate by placing higher duties on the Japanese products.

The announcement is likely to increase European-Japanese trade tensions, which intensified this week and last as Britain threatened Japan with sanctions over Tokyo's purported refusal to more quickly open its domestic markets and financial institutions to British firms.

In announcing the EC inquiry, the community's commissioner for foreign trade relations, Willy de Clercq, noted that Europe was challenging the U.S.-Japan semiconductor agreement in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the 92-nation body that is a forum for trade disputes.

Because Europe is heavily dependent on imports of computer chips, Mr. de Clercq said, "it cannot accept that their prices are arbitrarily fixed by the United States and Japan."

He said the U.S.-Japan accord of last July appeared to violate international trade rules.

The EC Commission said it was acting on a complaint lodged last December by Western Europe's main semiconductor trade group.

the European Electronic Components Manufacturers Association, that Japan was selling certain semiconductor products at below their cost of production.

This so-called "dumping" practice also is at the center of a U.S.-Japan semiconductor dispute.

Last month, the United States said it would impose punitive tariffs on a range of Japanese electronics products if Tokyo did not take action by April 17 to comply with terms of the semiconductor trade agreement aimed at halting the purported Japanese dumping.

U.K. Urges Cooperation Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday that Britain could not act alone in imposing trade sanctions against Japan, since this might have little effect and could bring the British government before the European Court, Reuters reported from London.

Speaking in Parliament, Mrs. Thatcher said EC trade experts were meeting in Brussels on Friday to discuss a joint strategy.

\$3.8 Billion Bid Is Made for Hospital Corp.

NEW YORK — Hospital Corp. of America said it had received a letter Thursday from an investor group offering to buy the company for \$47 a share, or about \$3.85 billion.

But the company said that it would take more than \$5 billion to consummate the merger and retire certain company debt.

Hospital Corp. said it did not think the offer was in the interest of shareholders, but it was referring the offer to its board.

The letter was sent by Charles Miller and Richard Ragsdale, former officers of Republic Health Corp., and Richard Scott, a Dallas lawyer.

Baker Warns IMF Panel Of More Trade Deficits

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d warned Thursday that despite Wednesday's agreement among major nations to stabilize currencies, trade imbalances among the major countries were "likely to continue to be substantial" at least through 1988.

In a speech to the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Baker said that "it is far from clear that an expansion of domestic demand in surplus countries will be strong enough to ensure a sustained reduction in internal imbalances."

Mr. Baker nonetheless had high praise for the agreement among the nations of the Group of Seven, announced Wednesday night, which reaffirmed the decision six of them took in Paris in February to maintain exchange rates "around current levels." The U.S. position is that this agreement helps to assure the probability that the dollar will not decline substantially for the foreseeable future.

Mr. Baker was known to be especially pleased with the promise by Japan to undertake a fiscal expansion of close to \$35 billion. Treasury officials said they believed this was an unprecedented commitment, amounting to about 1.5 percent of Japan's gross national product, and that it should significantly expand Japan's domestic economic activity.

However, there was less optimism about the G-7 accord among other countries attending the Interim Committee meeting. It was noted, for example, that despite pressure by the other powers, West Germany had refrained from adding to the promises it had made in Paris to expand its own economy.

It was also noted that the principal U.S. undertaking at the Paris, promise to control the federal budget deficit, remains just a hope. Mr. Baker said, however, that virtually all analysts in the United States project declining deficits.

There also was a degree of skepticism evident that promises by the United States, Britain, and other countries to resist protectionism seemed to run counter to recent actions both are taking in retaliation against alleged Japanese discrimination on imports.

Meanwhile, the Interim Committee, which will issue a communiqué Friday on its deliberations, heard a series of pleas from debtor nations for more generous treatment. But it turned down what has come to be an annual request for an enlarged issue of the IMF's paper currency, known as Special Drawing Rights, on the basis of Mr. Baker's opposition.

3 Brazilian State Governors Seek to Oust Finance Chief

SAO PAULO — Brazil's three most powerful state governors have joined forces to seek the ouster of Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, the main architect of Brazil's economic policy.

The governors of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais said at a televised news conference Wednesday that they wanted changes in the cabinet and in the shaping of economic policy.

They left no doubt that they sought the departure of Mr. Funaro, now in the United States for crucial talks with creditors on the nation's \$110 billion foreign debt.

In Washington on Thursday, Mr. Funaro shrugged off the demands for his resignation, saying, "At this moment I am discussing something much more serious for Brazil and it's absolutely indispensable in a negotiation like this one that I dedicate myself entirely to the discussions."

The governors' remarks came as the finance minister said in Washington on Wednesday that creditors had to "trust" him when he said Brazil would achieve a trade surplus large enough to continue servicing its massive foreign debt.

The states which the three represent account for much more than half of the entire output of the Brazilian economy.

The governors' remarks came as the finance minister said in Washington on Wednesday that creditors had to "trust" him when he said Brazil would achieve a trade surplus large enough to continue servicing its massive foreign debt.

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, and ECU.

Table of other dollar values for various currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, etc.

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Table of key money rates for various currencies and terms.

Table of U.S. money market funds for various terms.

Table of gold prices for various locations and terms.

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WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? OUR GLOBAL RESOURCES, FOR EXAMPLE

If you know banking, you probably know that TDB is one of the largest banks in Switzerland. What you may not know, however, is that we provide our services — from private banking to foreign exchange — on a worldwide scale.

ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity — sensible strategies in these uncertain times. Finally, while we stay abreast of change, we never neglect the basics. These include our traditional discreet, personal service, closely adapted to individual needs and goals.

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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is an affiliate of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$92 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$7 billion.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK logo and name.

An American Express company. Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98 rue du Rhône.

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close. Continuation of stock listings.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close. Lists various stocks.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close. Lists various stocks.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 9th April 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted below on issue price.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, net asset value, and other details.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table listing NYSE Highs-Lows for various companies, including revenue and profit data.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table listing company results for various firms, including revenue and profit data.

BUSINESS PROFILE

IN THE HT EVERY SATURDAY

INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES OF SUCCESS AND FAILURE WORLDWIDE



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Lloyd's to Help Meet Scandal Claims

LONDON — Lloyd's of London, in an effort to pay a five-year scandal behind it, offered Thursday to breach its policy of unlimited liability for member underwriters.

The world's largest insurance market offered to pay £48 million (\$77-million) toward meeting the liabilities of PCW Underwriting Agencies Ltd., whose founders were accused of misappropriating an estimated £39 million.

Komatsu Raises Prices Of Its Export Machinery

TOKYO — Komatsu Ltd. has raised the dollar-denominated export prices of its construction equipment by an average 3.2 percent due to the yen's appreciation against the dollar, the company said Thursday.

U.K. Investigates Share Trading in House of Fraser

LONDON — Britain's Department of Trade and Industry said Thursday it was investigating dealings in the shares of House of Fraser Holdings PLC, the retail group that owns Harrods department store.

2 German Banks Report Higher '86 Profit

FRANKFURT — Two West German banking groups, Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank and Berliner Handel's Bank, reported Thursday that profit had increased in 1986, but they expressed caution about prospects for 1987.

VW Maintains Dividend Despite Currency Case

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG on Thursday gave its shareholders the same dividend as last year despite a suspected currency fraud that may cost the company as much as 480 million Deutsche marks (\$260 million).

Takeover Rumors Lift UAL Stock; Trump Reported to Play Key Role

NEW YORK — Shares of UAL Inc. after a sharp \$6.25 rise Wednesday, gained another \$1.125 on Thursday amid intense speculation that a takeover of the company that owns United Airlines could be in the making.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Compaq Founder Turns to Religion

By Arthur Higbee International Herald Tribune William H. Murto, who co-founded Compaq Computer Corp. in 1982, is leaving that highly successful manufacturer of personal computers to pursue a religious vocation.

To Our Readers Please send information about management changes to: Business People International Herald Tribune 181 av. Charles de Gaulle 92200 Neuilly Cedex France or: Tel: 612-718 Fax: 4637-9370

Mr. Murto will be replaced as vice president of sales by Ross A. Cooley, director of corporate sales since 1985. Mr. Murto said he first got "some inkling of the desire to reach out and help others" when he was in the U.S. Navy and saw the poverty in North Africa.

General Motors Corp. said Clifford J. Vaughn, vice president and managing director of GM do Brasil, will return to the United States as vice president of manufacturing at the Chevrolet-Pontiac-Canada group, a new post. Mr. Vaughn, 53, will be replaced in Brazil by Robert B. Stone, 56, vice president and managing director of GM de Mexico.

INVEST: Despite Dollar's Decline, Japanese Funds Pour Faster Into U.S.

(Continued from first finance page) other nation except Britain, and it is likely to continue at a rate near last year's 30 percent rise, according to Michael Shay, an economist in the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Mr. Shay and many other American economists discount the recurrent fear that the Japanese could suddenly pull much of their money out of government securities and thereby set off a price collapse in Treasuries, a sharp rise in interest rates and a plunge in the dollar.

"You try to show me another capital market or economy that can handle the sums from Japan, and I'll ask you what you're drinking." — Steven Roach, Morgan Stanley economist

Japanese investments in the United States, indeed all foreign investments there, are only a fraction of total U.S. investments. And in the important subcategory of direct investment in factories, buildings and equipment, Japan accounts for only about 11 percent of the nearly \$200 billion from all foreigners, placing third behind the British and Dutch.

Rio Tinto-Zinc Pretax Profit Fell 2% in 1986, Sales Rose

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., the large British mining and industrial company, said Thursday that 1986 pretax profit dipped 2 percent to \$601.7 million from \$627 million at current exchange rates (1987 million at current exchange rates) from \$614.4 million in 1985, a restated basis.

The company said the collapse in oil prices reduced the benefit from an "excellent" performance by the group's expanding range of industrial businesses.

Hutton Unit Fails In Bid to Buy Parolator Courier

NEW YORK — E.F. Hutton Group Inc. said Thursday that the \$265 million tender offer by its wholly owned unit, PC Acquisition Inc., for Parolator Courier Corp., had expired Wednesday without the purchase of any Parolator common stock.

Guinness Said to Drop Saunders Claim

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — Guinness PLC is backing off from earlier charges that its former chairman, Ernest Saunders, personally benefited from more than £3 million of what it asserts were unauthorized company payments, Mr. Saunders's lawyer said Thursday in the High Court.

With the case, Guinness obtained the injunction on the basis of its claims that a £5.2 million payment to Mr. Ward was allegedly authorized by Mr. Saunders in breach of company regulations and British law.

On Wednesday, lawyers for Guinness, the beverage giant, read in the High Court an affidavit from a Guinness director, Shaun C. Dowling, that said: "Guinness suspects that Mr. Saunders and Mr. Ward at all times agreed that £3 million of the £5.2 million payment should secretly go to Mr. Saunders."

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE U.S. \$30,000,000 floating rate notes 1982/1988 The rate of interest applicable to the interest period from April 9, 1987 up to October 9, 1987 as determined by the Reference Agent is 6 1/2% per cent per annum, namely U.S. \$35.27 per note of U.S. \$1,000.

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legrand The Board met on March 23, 1987, with Mr. Edouard DECOSTER in the Chair, to approve the consolidated financial statements for 1986: (in millions of French Francs) 1986 1985 % Net sales 4,557 4,470 + 2 Net income (Group share) 328 191 + 72 % of sales 7.2% 4.3% Funds provided from operations 600 482 + 25 % of sales 13.2% 10.8% The change in consolidated sales was to a large extent affected by the falling dollar; after eliminating sales in North America, the change works out to + 7%. The very sharp improvement in margins is due primarily to the following factors: — sales volume growth picked up to some extent; — the results of rationalization and development policies which have been pursued over a period of several years; — stable raw materials prices; — lower interest and financial expenses due to an appreciable cut in inventories; — corporate income tax cuts in France. In the light of this satisfactory performance, the Board has decided to propose to the Annual General Meeting to increase the dividend by 9%, which would work out to F.Fr. 68 per ordinary share, and to F.Fr. 108.80 per preferred share. An interim dividend was declared in January, and the balance outstanding, i.e. F.Fr. 36.75 per ordinary share, and F.Fr. 58.80 per preferred share, will be paid out as from July 1, 1987. These results (which bring the Group back into line with its historic margin levels) have entailed a sharp appreciation in the prices of both ordinary and preferred stock. The Board has therefore decided to propose to the Extraordinary General Meeting due to take place on June 16, 1987 to divide the par value of each by two. Lastly, the preferred share will become eligible for monthly account trading as from April 23, 1987, which should facilitate trading in this share, for which demand has grown considerably since its flotation in November 1986.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) REAL ESTATE FOR SALE USA GENERAL NAJA CA ANGELO Beach houses, private gated, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 20' wide beach, San Diego. \$427,500/advance CA. Jack Semmens/Jerry Berry - Real Estate (619) 985-1800 (619) 782-6442 LAS VEGAS, NV, USA NEW OFFICE BUILDING 3 1/2 C.W.C. New Shopping center 1-1/2, 35,000 sq. ft. Closest to major freeways. Excellent investment opportunity. Call: Richard 771-2294 MISSISSIPPI - 77 ACRES suitable for high density development. Excellent location. 100' North Lamar, Oxford, Mississippi 38655 USA WESTCHESTER, NY Former diplomatic residence, 26 min train to Grand Central, 4 bedrooms, 16 green acres, circa 1920 restored with modern air conditioning. Manageable, immaculate brick-stone-masonry-cast stone English Georgian. Fireplace, piano room, artist alcove, 13+ rooms. Safe & included in turn of the century neighborhood. Buy at \$1.2M Call Dr. Shalowitz 914-668-9188, 216-502-3077 or write: Sotheby's, DC 20008-2614 USA JAMES A GRAND IMPRESSION on this world capital with a beautiful residence in Washington's most desirable neighborhood. 6 bedrooms, 8 1/2 baths, 16,000 sq. ft. interior space. \$4,000,000. For more information please contact Mrs. Patricia H. Haggard & Co. Real Estate, 1400 Connecticut Ave., Washington DC 20004, Tel 202-857-4333 NEW YORK CITY VERY UNIQUE 3,000 sq. ft., 4 bedrooms, 3 1/2 baths, fully furnished. Waterfront view. Call: Douglas 718-652-0200 or write: Sotheby's, DC 20008-2614 USA MASSACHUSETTS BELLEVILLE-TOWN ANDERS rural college area. Prime 4-acre \$70,000. 23 acres \$275,000. Box 490, Danversport, MA USA

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Baker's Remarks Send It to Low Against Yen, as Markets Test G-7 Accord

(Continued from Page 1) central bank intervention sustained dollar, one senior trader said. The dollar finally burst a little before midday, when Mr. Baker described exchange rate adjustments as having been orderly. Markets took this as a sign that the Reagan administration would not be unhappy if the dollar continued to decline at an even tempo.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for Country, Rate, and Change.

asserting that exchange rate adjustments had begun to have an impact on Japan's current account surplus. But he told the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund that expectations of continued growth in the Japanese economy fueled by domestic demand rather than exports was "premised on exchange rate stability."

from Wednesday's close of 146.05. It was also down more than two pennings, closing at 1,819.2 Deutsche marks, against 1,830.0 Wednesday. Against the French franc, it closed at 6.0525, down from 6.0585.

percent Treasury bonds of 2016, which traded as high as 95 10/32, retreated to a midday quote of 94 19/32 for a net loss of 13/16 for the day. The dollar also nosedived at the end of an otherwise quiet European trading day.

In London, the dollar closed at 146.55 on Wednesday, at 1,824.0 DM, down from 1,838.2 on Wednesday, and at 1,513.0 Swiss francs, down from 1,527.5. The pound, which was sidelined for most of the day, closed at \$1.6185, up from \$1.6130 on Wednesday.

The G-7 Statement

WASHINGTON — Here is a summary of the statement by the Group of Seven, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada, issued after their meeting Wednesday in Washington.

The ministers and governors reaffirmed the commitment to the cooperative approach agreed at the recent Paris meeting, and noted the progress achieved in implementing the undertakings embodied in the Louvre Agreement.

Thursday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

OTC Prices table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Closes, Net Chg.

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OTC Prices table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Closes, Net Chg.

Thursday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nation's prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

AMEX Closing table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., PE, Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Chg.

OTC Prices table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Closes, Net Chg.

OTC Prices table with columns for Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 100s, High, Low, 4 P.M. Closes, Net Chg.

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Satur days in the Trix. Get the big picture on world business trends in Leonard Silks Economic Scene.

Floating-Rate Notes

Floating-Rate Notes table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Asked.

Dollars

Dollars table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Asked.

Deutsche Marks

Deutsche Marks table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Asked.

Pounds Sterling

Pounds Sterling table with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Asked.

SPORTS

Rangers Shut Out Flyers, Kings Upset Oilers



The Montreal Canadiens' Ryan Walter, left, dumps Reed Larson of the Boston Bruins.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PHILADELPHIA — Many of the faces have changed, but the New York Rangers still look the same to the Philadelphia Flyers in the Stanley Cup playoffs.

With only 9 of 20 players from the team that upset Philadelphia in last year's National Hockey League

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

playoffs, the Rangers defeated the Flyers, 3-0, Wednesday in the first round of Patrick Division play.

Just as he was in last year's playoffs, goaltender John Vanbiesbrouck was a factor for the Rangers to the division champion Flyers.

Maniago. The Flyers had gone 38 playoff games without a shutout. In Washington, the Capitals defeated the New York Islanders, 4-3.

In Montreal, defenseman Larry Robinson ignited a four-goal first-period outburst with his 100th playoff point.

Ryan, Cruz Lead Astros Past Dodgers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HOUSTON — Houston's Nolan Ryan suffered through last season with a painful elbow and Jose Cruz had a slow start because of an ankle injury.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

pitched a four-hitter over seven innings to pace Cincinnati over Montreal.

Giants 2, Padres 1: In San Francisco, Chris Brown blasted a two-run homer to help the Giants connect.

But they were in midcareer form Wednesday in leading the Astros to a 7-3 victory over Los Angeles Dodgers, completing a three-game sweep to open the season.

Ryan, 40, pitched six shut-out innings and struck out 10 batters, increasing his major league record.

Strikeout total to 4,287. Cruz, 39, hit a two-run homer to begin a seven-run seventh inning that rallied the Astros from a 3-0 deficit.

Cruz's home run capped the Astros' rally. Phil Garner, Jim Pankovits, Bill Doran and Billy Hatcher drove in runs in the inning, and Pankovits scored on left fielder Ken Landreaux's throwing error.

All of Houston's runs came after Rick Honeycutt gave way to Tom Niedenfuer, the first of three Dodger relievers. Honeycutt shut out the Astros for six innings, retiring the final 10 batters he faced.

Reds 7, Expos 2: In Cincinnati, Buddy Bell and Bo Diaz each drove in three runs and Bill Gullickson

over Detroit. Charles Hudson retired 13 batters he faced in relief for the victory, and Dave Righthart pitched the ninth for his first save of the season.

Rangers 6, Orioles 4: In Baltimore, Scott Fletcher knocked in four runs, including two with two out in the ninth, to rally Texas against Baltimore.

Twins 4, A's 1: In Minneapolis, Frank Viola struck out a career-high 11 batters, including six straight to open the game, and led Minnesota past Oakland. Viola held the A's hitless for the first 4½ innings and surrendered only five hits and one run in seven innings.

Royals 9, White Sox 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Buddy Biancalana eluded a three-run homer and Steve Ballou a solo shot, powering Kansas City over Chicago. Kansas City's Charlie Leibrandt had a no-hitter through five innings.

Angels 7, Mariners 1: In Anaheim, California, rookie Mark McLemore singled in two fourth-inning runs and Brian Downing and Doug DeCinces hit homers to spark California over Seattle. The Mariners have lost seven consecutive games at Anaheim Stadium.

Yankees 6, Tigers 5: In Detroit, Willie Randolph drove home Wayne Tolson to highlight a two-run ninth that lifted New York

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Yankees 6, Tigers 5: In Detroit, Willie Randolph drove home Wayne Tolson to highlight a two-run ninth that lifted New York



Jack Nicklaus, left, and Arnold Palmer in Augusta: Between them, 10 Masters victories.

Tradition and Prestige Abound, But Is the Masters Still a Major?

By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — The 51st Masters golf tournament began Thursday with 70 to 80 players. Although it has most of the better known pros, its small field will exclude such players as Scott Hoch, who won last year's Vardon Trophy for the American professional with the best scoring average.

Woods. Davis of Australia, winner of the 1986 British PGA Championship and Australian Open, will also be among the missing.

For these and other reasons, the Masters, the first big tournament of each year, may no longer have the right to be classified as a major, along with the British and U.S. opens and the PGA Championship. At least that is the claim of some observers, who note that the other majors have twice as many starters, more impressive fields that provide a greater international flavor and many more potential winners.

Some say it may be time to include the Tournament Players Championship, which is played every March and has as strong a field as any, among the majors.

Despite the criticism, however, it remains a goal and point of pride for a player to be invited to the Masters. A ticket to the Augusta National is just about the toughest in sports.

Among the many attractions of the Masters is its tradition. Bobby Jones created the course and the event midway through the Depression; this tradition is no mistake.

There are ceremonies such as the annual champions dinner; there is the champions room, where only former Masters winners have locker space; there is the old white clubhouse, with the second-floor porch where Gene Sarazen holds court each year and tells the real story of his double eagle at 15 in 1935. There is the big lawn falling away to the first tee and 9th and 18th greens, a lawn where crowds gather all week under the big tree.

And all over the place almost anything that is nailed down — and some things not nailed down — are coated with a dull, dark, green paint. Even the sandwiches are wrapped in green. Of course, each year the winner puts on a dark green jacket, one he wears with pride.

Quirks of nature are among the many things not tolerated at Augusta. Azaleas in blooming reds and pinks are preferred by CBS Television and the tournament committee, and on at least two occasions in the 1970s, hotbouse azaleas were substituted when the perennials on the grounds were nipped by an unexpected cold snap.

Despite its tradition, not all of the world's best pro golfers worship the Masters. Lee Trevino, who boycotted the event for a few years, said, "The purse money is not enough for a major. The commissioner may have to put pressure on Augusta and say, 'Get your money up with the other majors or my people won't play.'"

Once you get by all the stage setting at the Masters, there is that one thing that really matters — the course.

Augusta National is not just a magnificently built course that has undergone many changes over the years — it is a respected test of the game. No golfer calls it easy and none calls it unfair, the way the pros often refer to the modern courses they play.

Augusta National is where Arnold Palmer excited through walking up the 18th fairway to his four victories. That's where Jack Nicklaus charged over the back nine last year in 6-under-par-30 and 7-under-33 for the last 10 holes to victory and his sixth title here. No one at the Masters created more thrills than Nicklaus did a year ago when, at 46, he became its oldest winner.

Nicklaus said, "The back nine at Augusta is the kind of thing that creates its own excitement. Every hole you play, there is the opportunity to make a birdie or a bogey or a double bogey. And when you make a run — just like I made 3 at the 10th and then Greg Norman made 6 there — there is still the opportunity to come back with a run of birdies."

"Some of the holes are not great," he said. "But they all provide the excitement. You probably wouldn't put 14, 17 and 18 in your list of greatest holes. But they all, at certain times, have played a certain amount of drama within the golf tournament."

"You might put 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 somewhere on a list of pretty exciting, good holes. The back nine provides all the game wants."

USBL's Knights Take Richardson As First Choice

The Associated Press WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. — Michael Ray Richardson, banned from the National Basketball Association because of drug problems, was the No. 1 pick in the United States Basketball League draft Wednesday.

The Long Island Knights selected Richardson, whose troubles with cocaine interrupted a promising career in February 1986. He was a first-round pick of the NBA's New York Knicks in 1978 and was a four-time all-star before being disqualified from the league under the NBA's Anti-Drug Program.

Richardson, who will be 32 Saturday, can apply for reinstatement in the NBA in February 1988 if he completes a league drug program, Long Island officials said.

The USBL has eight teams. Its 30-game season runs from May 15 through July 19.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey National Hockey League Playoff Results. Table with columns for teams and scores.

Baseball Wednesday's Major League Line Scores. Table with columns for team, W, L, Pct., and GB.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

NHL Playoff Schedule

Table showing NHL Playoff Schedule with columns for division and date.

Basketball

NBA Standings

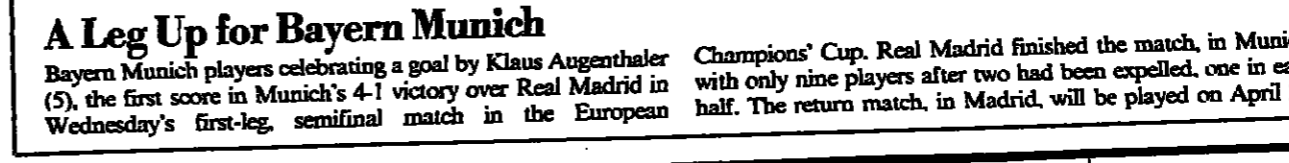
Table showing NBA Standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., GB.

Transition

NEW ORLEANS—Normed Art Tellez, basketball coach, and J. Harwood, baseball coach, announced the resignation of Lota Ashby, women's basketball coach, at the Louisiana State University on Friday.

Soccer

(San Francisco, First Level) CHAMPIONS' CUP. FC Bayern Munich 1, FC Barcelona 0.



A Leg Up for Bayern Munich. Bayern Munich players celebrating a goal by Klaus Augenthaler (5), the first score in Munich's 4-1 victory over Real Madrid in Wednesday's first-leg, semifinal match in the European Champions' Cup. Real Madrid finished the match in Munich, with only nine players after two had been expelled, one in each half. The return match, in Madrid, will be played on April 22.

ESCORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued Page 6). Lists various agencies and services.

Pages 18, 13 & 6 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

OBSERVER

The Fear of Glasnost

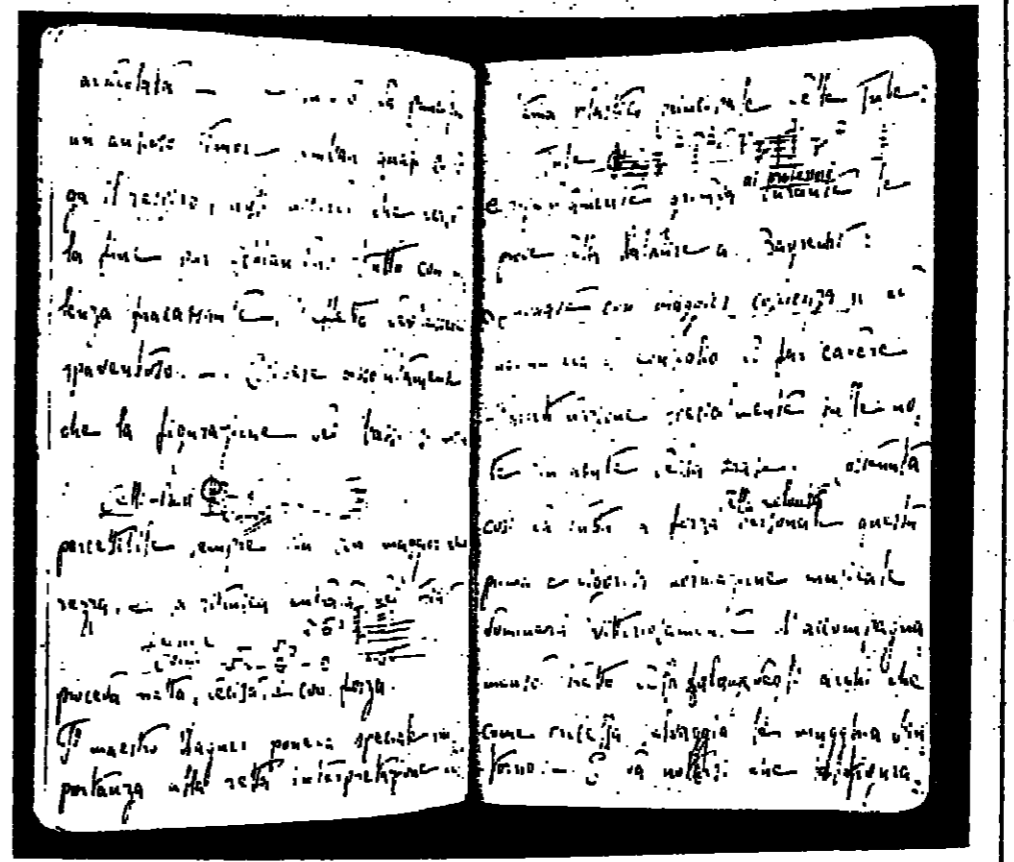
By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Many Americans suffer from fear of glasnost. Mrs. J.T. of Boloma, Louisiana, for instance, writes that she "can't sleep nights anymore for fear of what those Moscow glasnost devils are up to with their fancy-cut clothes."

Toscanini's Legacy

By Will Crutchfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The long-awaited opening of the Toscanini family archives — thousands of scores, books, letters, records and items of memorabilia that have waited 17 years unsorted in a basement while the conductor's heirs dickered with the New York Public Library — comes at a moment of something like high drama in the saga of the great Italian conductor's posthumous reputation.

In 1908 he came to the Metropolitan Opera and stayed for seven tumultuous seasons; a second directorate at La Scala in the 1920s, profoundly influential and in many ways progressive, capped (and, with stray exceptions, concluded) his operatic career; his ascendancy as the embodiment of symphonic greatness in the United States was clinched during his 1928-36 tenure at the New York Philharmonic, and in 1937 NBC created an orchestra for him, with which the grand old man reached via radio into more American homes than big-city formal music had ever penetrated before.



A notebook from archives in which Toscanini discusses Act 1 of "Die Walkure."

Strike by Danish Guards Closes Hamlet's Castle

Something is rotten in the state of Denmark, say watchmen who have closed Hamlet's castle in a strike for higher pay. Kronborg, the Elsinore in Shakespeare's play, is among the targets of a strike by members of the Watchmen and Security Employees Union, which has closed almost all of Denmark's castles. The guards, whose Shakespearean counterparts' midnight conversation opens "Hamlet," walked off the job April 1, forcing closure of the castle at Helsingor. "We anticipate a prolonged conflict," Jan Koozebo, the union treasurer, said Wednesday.

Jean Fritsch, a French bank manager who invented a better light bulb, won first prize out of 1,000 entries at the 1987 Geneva International Invention Fair. Fritsch, 42, devised a magnetic bulb that makes changing easier and safer. The base of the bulb is covered with a sleeve equipped with a metallic plate, and the socket consists of two magnets sunk into injected plastic. "With just the hand and no effort, the magnetic bulb can be fitted into the electric supply," a press release said.

PEOPLE

Strike by Danish Guards Closes Hamlet's Castle

The Duke of Devonshire, who has sold Old Master drawings and prints from his Chatworth House mansion for record sums, will sell more drawings July 6, including four landscapes by Rembrandt, Christie's said Thursday in London. Other artists include Raphael, Veronese, Correggio and Anthony van Dyck.

Prince Charles has suggested scrapping the government subsidy of the British royal family's finances in an interview with Penny Juno, a journalist writing his biography. Queen Elizabeth and several other members of the royal family receive annual direct payments from the taxpayers, known as Civil List pensions, which amount to £5 million (about \$8 million) last year. A Buckingham Palace spokesman said the royals were "quoted out of context." He added, "This is not an idea being pursued seriously." Prince Charles did not receive a Civil List income, but in 1985 grossed more than \$14 million from property he owns in Cornwall in southwest England.

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Business services and opportunities including: BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, EXCELLENT AFFAIR, AUCTIONS, INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES, TAX SERVICES, DIAMONDS, and FINANCIAL SERVICES.

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SYDNEY, NSW, Australia. Stunning, panoramic views from elevated home, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROQUEBRUNE - COTE D'AZUR. Tantalizing furnished spacious two room apartment in block on seashore, first floor, 2 bedrooms, separate W.C., large balcony with fireplace and view over the sea...

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SYDNEY, NSW, Australia. Stunning, panoramic views from elevated home, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms...

Big Dollar. A large advertisement for a store or service.

Soviet May. A small advertisement.

Kiosk. A small advertisement.

Pages 13, 6 & 17 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS. Advertisement for classified ads.

HOLIDAYS and TRAVEL. Advertisement for travel services.

HOTELS. Advertisement for hotels.

HOLIDAYS and TRAVEL. Advertisement for travel services.